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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

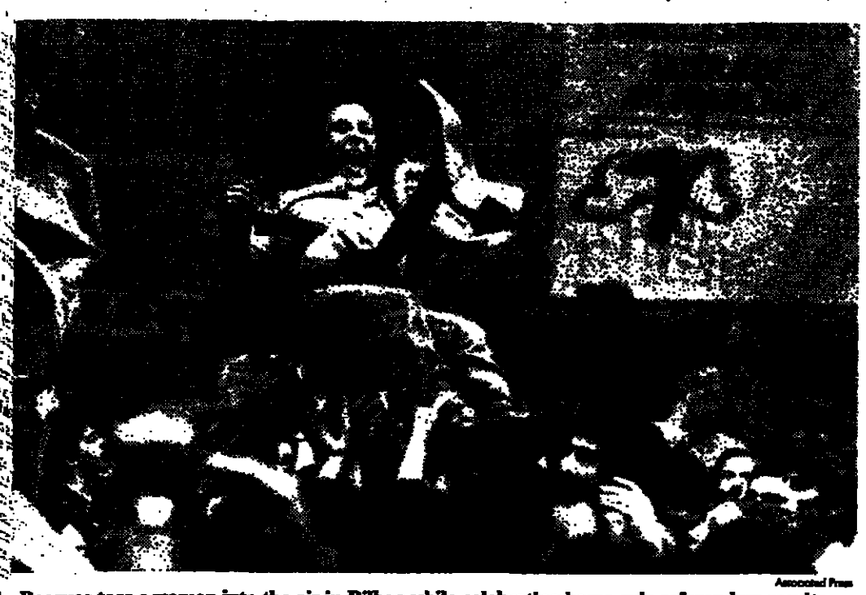
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E WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy early, fair lat- temp. 11-13 (52-55). LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 10- 20-59). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, cloudy, p. 8-20 (46-68). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. 7-13 (45-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	03.00	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.25
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.



Associated Press

Basques toss a woman into the air in Bilbao while celebrating home-rule referendum results.

High Turnout for Referendum

Basques Hail Home-Rule Victory

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 26 (NYT) — ...derate advocates of a limited au...omy statute for the Basque re... appeared today to have won a ...ly significant victory by turning ... 60 percent of an electorate of ... million in rainy weather yester... The turnout was seen as a re... se for separatist supporters of ... terrorist organization ETA who ... urged abstention.

In twinned referendums on similar home-rule statutes, 90 percent of those voting in three Basque provinces cast "yes" ballots, and 88 percent of those in the four provinces of Catalonia did so.

Because the approval of the two autonomy statutes was widely anticipated, political attention centered on voter participation, and in this sixth polling of opinion in Spain's 4-year-old transition to democracy a higher percentage of Basques than Catalonians voted for the first time. After a dull campaign, 59.4 percent of the Catalonian electorate of 4.3 million voted.

"There is no reason for pessimism," said Anton Canellas, a Catalonian Christian Democratic leader, who noted that referendums in Western Europe usually produce similar levels of voter participation. In Catalonia, 52 percent of the total electorate voted "yes" to the statute, which eventually will give the region controls over education, broadcasting, some taxes and the police; in the Basque region almost 54 percent of the electorate voted "yes."

Basque Party

With a majority behind him, Carlos Garaicoetxea, the head of the Basque Nationalist Party and the leading contender for the presidency of the new Basque government, immediately raised issues that are likely to cause difficulties.

"Today begins a fundamental stage for the Basque country," he said in Bilbao. "We are going to move quickly in fleshing out the statute, giving it a liberal interpretation regarding, for example, public order."

There is a profound antagonism, particularly in Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya provinces, against the national police and paramilitary civil guards, who have been the favored targets of ETA gunmen. To build popular support for the fledgling regional administration, the Basque Nationalist Party will have to demonstrate that what Basques call the "repressive forces" are being thinned out and replaced by locally recruited police

Using cautious language, Mr. Garaicoetxea also spoke of an amnesty for the several hundred Basques being held on terrorism-related charges and for the return of others who live in self-imposed exile. In Madrid, spokesmen for Premier Adolfo Suarez's government have insisted that the amnesty of October, 1977, was the last, although there remains the possibility of individual pardons.

Navarre Province

Mr. Garaicoetxea also expressed the wish that the province of Navarre, which did not participate in the referendum, soon would join the new Basque entity.

Xabier Arzalluz, a deputy for the Basque Nationalist Party, said that the organization hoped to enter into negotiations with ETA to find a solution for the Basque country. "This statute is not only ours but also

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)

alls Special Conference

Waldheim Seeks Pledges Of Help for Cambodians

...NITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 ...PI) — Secretary-General Kurt ...aldheim said today that he would ...vene a pledging conference at ... headquarters in New York on ...v. 5 for contributions to a relief ...gram for the people of Cambo...

...n a message to the governments ...ll UN member states and to the ...'s specialized agencies, Mr. Wal...im said: "The purpose of this ...dertaking is to obtain commit...nts for assistance on humanitari...grounds."

...Notices of the pledging confer...e, proposed by France, were sent ... UN members late yesterday, ac...ding to UN sources.

...in Bangkok, Thai Premier Kri...sak Chamanan called today for ... assistance to ease growing mili...y and diplomatic tension caused ... fighting in neighboring Cambo...

...Gen. Kriangsak, who cut short a ...r of Southeast Asian nations to ...l personally with the situation, ...d a news conference that he ...uld ask the UN to send a "fact-...ding committee" to the Thai-...mbodian border area.

Haven Sought

...Some 100,000 Cambodians have ...wded into border camps in Thai...d seeking a haven from the fight...; and famine in their country. In ... past week, border skirmishes ...ve flared along the 130-mile fron...r.

...The Red Cross and Unicef are ...tly sponsoring an airlift of food, ...dical supplies and other aid to ... Cambodian capital of Phnom ...h, but relief specialists say that ... program must be greatly ex...ded to reach all Cambodians — ...e estimates say as many as 3 ...llion — facing possible starvation because of drought and the disruptions of war and the radical policies of now-ousted Premier Pol Pot.

Mr. Waldheim, in an appeal last week for $129-million in humanitarian aid to war-torn Cambodia, called the plight of the Cambodians "a national tragedy, the proportion of which may have no parallel in history."

Tens of millions of dollars have already been allocated to the relief effort by various governments, and President Carter on Wednesday committed the United States to contribute $69 million.

Fresh violence, meanwhile, heightened tensions along the border when three mortar shells from Cambodia struck an international black market village near Ta Phraya, 150 miles east of Bangkok. There were no reports of casualties, but the incident spread panic.

The Thai government and international organizations are trying to resettle 80,000 Cambodians from open fields within a mile of the border to an organized camp 15 miles away from the artillery and mortar fire inside Cambodia.

The first effort to move 20,000 refugees failed when a messenger from Pol Pot forces appeared and ordered 15,000 of the healthiest men, women and children back into a Khmer Rouge stronghold about five miles away.

China, in a surprise move, said it would accept 10,000 Cambodian refugees for permanent resettlement. Chinese diplomat Mao Chang-ching said in Bangkok that the Chinese Red Cross would begin processing today. It was the first disclosure that China was accepting refugees since 250,000 ethnic Chinese refugees fled there from Vietnam in a mass exodus last year.



United Press International

Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini march in Tehran.

Islamic Clergy Denounces Premier, Calls for Purge

TEHRAN, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Iran's ruling Islamic clergy denounced Premier Mehdi Bazargan's government today for not taking the clergy's line and called for a far-reaching purge.

The criticism of the government was made in a 12-point resolution read at the end of mass rallies called here in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the de facto head of state since the overthrow of the shah in February.

The state radio said that millions took part in the "march for solidarity with Imam Khomeini." The demonstrations were seen as designed to counter recent criticism of the Islamic regime.

Although Mr. Bazargan was named head of the government by Ayatollah Khomeini, the latters's religious aides have grown increasingly critical of the premier's moderation, as contrasted with the clergy's "revolutionary approach."

The resolution, drawn up by the religious organizers of the demonstration, said: "We are deeply alarmed at the lack of resolution and the conservative approach of the government. We truly demand a revolutionary and resolute approach for the reform and cleaning up of the administration."

The crowd shouted, "Khomeini the idol smasher is the Imam [leader] of our people" and "Khomeini's leadership is the basis of our unity."

"Islam is victorious!" yelled another group as processions converged on the Tehran University campus. Similar demonstrations reportedly took place in other Iranian cities.

Plans for the marches were disclosed yesterday as the ayatollah lashed out at critics who have demanded the dissolution of the assembly that is drafting Iran's new Islamic constitution, which would give more power to the clergy.

The ayatollah's chief Tehran representative warned demonstrators that enemies "are aiming at the heart of this great movement, Imam Khomeini, and trying to destroy the firm leadership by attacking the clergy who are in the front ranks of the movement."

Park Shot Dead in Seoul; U.S. Alerts S. Korea Force

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Oct. 27 (Saturday) — President Park Chung Hee was shot to death — in what a new government said was an accident — and was replaced early Saturday by Premier Choi Kyu Hah. Martial law was immediately declared.

The government said that Mr. Park, 62, was killed accidentally during a dinner party at the presidential mansion by the head of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Jae Kyu.

In Washington, Sen. John Glenn, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "President Park was assassinated, followed by a military takeover."

The United States put a division of troops in South Korea on alert and said that "it will react strongly . . . to any outside attempt to exploit the situation."

A South Korean announcement on nationwide radio said that Mr. Park was replaced during a special Cabinet session because of "trouble with the president." The announcement said that martial law had been imposed throughout the nation except in the southern island of Cheju as of 4 a.m. local time.

A later government announcement said Mr. Park was attending a dinner party hosted by Mr. Kim when an argument developed between Mr. Kim and Mr. Park's chief bodyguard, identified as Cha Ji Chul.

Mr. Kim started shooting, mortally wounding the president, the bodyguard and four other persons, the announcement said.

Mr. Park had attended the dedication of a dam near Taejon, 100 miles south of Seoul on Friday. He returned to the presidential mansion by helicopter and left the mansion for an undisclosed destination in Seoul. He was not seen later in public.

Human Rights

Mr. Park's authoritarian regime frequently was accused of human rights violations. His replacement followed violent demonstrations last week in the southern cities of Pusan and Masan after his party expelled the leader of the main opposition party from the National Assembly.

Mr. Park has ruled South Korea with a strong hand since a coup in 1961. He said repeatedly that his authoritarian measures were necessary because of the danger of attacks by Communist North Korea.

The new government said that the army chief of staff, Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, was appointed martial law commander by the Cabinet. In his first order, Gen. Chung imposed a curfew from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m., decreed press censorship and banned all assemblies and outdoor demonstrations.

A government announcement said that the Cabinet had entered an extraordinary session at 11 p.m. Friday. The announcement gave no reason for the replacement of Mr. Park, but said that Mr. Choi was named acting president in accordance with the constitution. It states that, in case of a vacancy in the office of the president or his inability to perform his duties, the premier and members of the state council — in order of succession as determined by law — shall act as president.

Mr. Choi, a political ally of Mr. Park, had been premier since 1975.

Troops were deployed around key government buildings and public utilities throughout Seoul shortly after the announcement of Mr. Park's replacement.

In a clear warning to North Korea not to exploit the internal tension, the United States quickly placed the 2d Infantry Division, the principal U.S. force among about 30,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, on alert status, a Pentagon source said in Washington. The increased state of alert was described as "defense condition 3." This is one level of alert higher than the usual state of readiness.

A statement from the State Department said: "We have been advised of the developments in the Republic of Korea. The United States regards the matter as an internal one for the Republic of Korea and urges restraint on the part of all.

"The U.S. government also wishes to make clear that it will react strongly in accordance with its treaty obligations to the Republic of Korea to any external attempt to exploit the situation in the Republic of Korea."

Last week, the South Korean government declared martial law in the port city of Pusan and the industrial city of Masan after violent anti-government demonstrations. Army troops were sent into both cities to maintain order.

The rioting followed a political crisis in the National Assembly, where 69 deputies resigned to protest the expulsion from the assembly of Kim Young Sam, the leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, because of his criticism of Mr. Park. The assembly had been unable to conduct business since the resignations.

The announcement in Seoul touched off a flurry of activity at the White House. President Carter met immediately with his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and with Mr. Brzezinski's deputy, David Aaron.

That was followed by an hour-long meeting involving Mr. Brzezinski, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and representatives of the CIA, the spokesman said.

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Park Chung Hee



Associated Press

Soldiers stand near the wreckage of a Rhodesian aircraft shot down by Mozambican troops in the area of Mavonde, Mozambique. The picture, just received in London, was taken recently in Manica province, where Zimbabwe Rhodesia conducted five-day raid at the end of last month.

At Zimbabwe Rhodesia Talks

Patriotic Front Rejects Interim U.K. Rule

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Guerrilla leaders at the Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks today firmly rejected British proposals that Britain rule directly during a transition to independence and that the white-led government security forces be left intact.

Describing the British plan as outrageous and a formula for rigged elections, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance demanded that its fighters be combined with government forces to form a new army.

In counterproposals offered at a 45-minute meeting of all sides, the Patriotic Front negotiators urged that the United Nations supervise the proposed election and send in a peacekeeping force.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the chairman of the talks, ruled out supervision by the United Nations or any other body, including the Commonwealth of Nations — the association of Britain and its former colonies.

Commonwealth Summit

The Front announced that it would appeal to the Commonwealth, charging that Britain had distorted the mandate for this latest peace effort that was agreed to by the Commoowealth at its summit meeting last August in Lusaka, Zambia.

After the meeting, British officials vigorously defended Lord Carrington's insistence that Britain guide Zimbabwe Rhodesia to independence in the same manner that it did most of its colonies in the 1960s.

"We are offering an assertion of British government responsibility and authority," British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said. "We have great experience in this field. Many of the Commonwealth leaders gathered at Lusaka owe their positions to British readiness to preside over free and fair elections and hand over power to nationalist leaders who have opposed them for years."

Patriotic Front spokesmen said that the guerrillas could not accept as fair any election supervised by a British governor using the forces and public servants of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's government.

Independence Move

They said that Britain had abdicated its responsibility by failing to "suppress rebellion" in 1965 when the white minority government unilaterally declared independence in a move to avoid black rule.

In other developments:

- A spokesman in Lusaka said that President Kenneth Kaunda would close all Patriotic Front guerrilla bases in Zambia once a genuine black majority government was installed in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.
- In Salisbury, the Rhodesian military command reported that 31 persons had been killed by guerrillas.
- Zimbabwe Rhodesia has asked Britain to help in returning to Zambia six persons, including a 10-year-old British boy, abducted about two weeks ago by Rhodesian commandos during a raid in Zambia's northern province, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that authorities in Zimbabwe Rhodesia had confirmed that the six — four Zambians, an Irishman and the child — were in Salisbury. He said that Zimbabwe Rhodesia had asked Britain to use its "good offices" with Zambia to organize the return of the six.

In Power Since '61

Park's Strong-Arm Tactics Overshadowed His Gains

SEOUL (AP) — Park Chung Hee took power in a military coup in May 16, 1961, after nationwide student-led riots brought down the government of Syngman Rhee.

Mr. Park's accomplishments had been readily acknowledged by many South Koreans: He brought the country from massive poverty and unemployment to its present status as a fast-growing nation with the hope of joining the ranks of the advanced nations in another decade or so.

But in the name of national security, and with the North Korean threat always present, he outlawed almost all criticism of him, his government or its policies. Newspapers, radio and television were censored. Secret agents and police arrested those who publicly called for change.

Nearly all South Koreans believe the threat from the Communist North is serious, and are strongly anti-commmunist. But for years, small groups of dissidents have maintained that Mr. Park did not distinguish between the few who threatened the nation's survival and those who just disagreed with his policies.

While pushing for development, the government kept wages for millions of factory workers extremely low and the gap between rich and poor has grown every year.

The Catholic Youth Labor Council claimed that three-tenths of one percent of the population gets 43 percent of the gross national income, while 75 percent of all laborers makes less than $100 a month.

Inflation has run at 25-30 percent for the last three years here, well ahead of growth in income.

As serious as these problems were, more serious was the government's reaction to the complaints they brought. For instance, unions were stripped of any power by various laws and emergency decrees. Any serious attempts to better working conditions, or significantly increase wages beyond low government guidelines, was usually treated exactly the same as political dissent — jail for the few leaders, harassment and often loss of jobs for the rest.

Most analysts and observers here believe last week's demonstrations indicated these problems were eroding popular support for the Park government to a serious extent.

U.S. pressure for democratic reforms had only mild success. President Carter could claim credit for winning the release of 139 political prisoners earlier this year, after U.S. officials presented a public request that they be let go. But otherwise it brought little improvement.

Nuclear Stations Fueled in France

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — Electricite de France, the national power utility, today began fueling the nuclear power stations at Gravelines, in northern France, despite labor union protests over safety precautions.

Fueling was delayed several weeks because of union complaints about safety after small cracks were discovered in some metal components.

Members of the French Democratic Labor Confederation working for the utility throughout the country stopped work for four hours this morning to protest the fueling.

Schultze Gloomy on U.S. Inflation Rate

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — The nation's "underlying" or basic rate of inflation cannot be reduced below a range of 8 to 9 percent in the near future because of the poor productivity performance of the U.S. economy, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said yesterday.

The gloomy outlook on inflation had not before been so explicitly linked to industrial productivity, which has been no better than zero this year and in a long-term decline for years.

Moreover, Mr. Schultze indicated that there was little prospect of getting important productivity increases in the short run, although he spelled out long-term tax and regulatory policies "to get below that 8 to 9 percent rate."

Mr. Schultze's estimate, made in a speech to the Washington Forum, a private financial consulting group here, is another way of saying that even next year's expected recession will not make much of a dent in inflation.

However, he expressed the hope that "we can drop from double digits to single digits," provided that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries does not boost prices by an excessive amount when it meets in December. The current annual inflation rate is 13 percent.

OPEC Blamed

Mr. Schultze seemed to imply that the biggest part of this year's oil price inflation would be over if OPEC does no more than ratify the additional 7 to 10 percent price increases recently put into effect by some members of the cartel. Since December, 1978, the official OPEC price has increased 60 percent.

He indicated that "OPEC had screwed up the chance" for the economy to move through the present cycle without a full-blown recession, by imposing what he called "a $50-billion tax" in the form of price increases.

Adding emphasis to the importance the Carter administration attaches to the December OPEC meeting, Treasury Secretary William Miller plans to visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi in late November.

On the more optimistic side, Mr. Schultze said that the unemployment rate would not be as high at the end of the year as the 6.6 percent forecast in mid-1979. In September the unemployment rate had dropped to 5.8 percent.

Higher Unemployment

But, Mr. Schultze said yesterday, most economic forecasters expect a substantially higher rate of joblessness next year.

Until recently, although some administration officials privately were talking of a 9 percent "underlying" rate of inflation, the more official line was that the basic or "underlying" official rate was 6.5 to 7 percent. But that was based on the ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Judge in U.S. Convicts 9 Scientologists In Spy Campaign Against Government

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — A federal judge today found eight high-ranking members of the Church of Scientology guilty of conspiracy in the bugging of government offices and the theft of federal papers. A ninth church member was convicted of a misdemeanor theft charge.

U.S. Attorney Carl Raugh said that the government was satisfied with the guilty verdicts. He said that the Justice Department would recommend substantial prison terms for most of the nine.

Among those convicted of conspiracy was Mary Sue Hubbard, the wife of the church's founder, Ron Hubbard. Two other members of the church named in the original indictment are fighting extradition from England.

The government yesterday presented detailed evidence that Church of Scientology members had committed scores of break-ins at government offices — including those of the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Service — in Washington and elsewhere to obtain secret files containing information about the church.

Church operatives also infiltrated government agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Coast Guard intelligence service to conduct their burglary, bugging and spying operation, the evidence said.

The Scientologist burglars would be given awards for their performances by the church, the evidence asserted.

The evidence was filed as part of a rare procedure in a criminal case in which, instead of going through a lengthy trial, the defendants and the government basically agree to the general facts of the case and allow a judge to issue his findings on the basis of a stipulated record. The nine defendants in this case preserved their right to have an appeals court review the legality of the government's search of church property.

The president of the Church of Scientology, the Rev. Kenneth Whitman, issued a statement last night saying that it had "always been official church policy to uphold the laws of the land. The church did not and does not condone violations of this policy."

While the evidence contained no allegations of crimes not mentioned in the government's indictment against the church, it provided many details and a new perspective of the scope of the church's spying campaign against the government.

Furtive Meetings

The evidence details how the church placed spies in the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, Coast Guard intelligence and the Drug Enforcement Administration, among other agencies. It tells of repeated break-ins, the use of an elaborate code system to transmit the results of the burglaries and furtive meetings in Arlington, Va., restaurants.

In one short period at the IRS, a Scientology operative photocopied a 10-foot-high stack of documents, the government said. At another point, the operatives were told to rifle IRS files in a campaign to "use any method at our disposal to gain our nonprofit [tax-exempt] status," the government continued.

The plan called for the documents obtained in the burglaries — including a break-in at the deputy attorney general's office in the main Justice Department building — to be used for several purposes, including being leaked to the press to embarrass the agencies involved.

In one instance, the church placed an electronic listening device in the conference room of the chief counsel's office of the IRS in the main IRS building, the government said. A church operative from Los Angeles was flown to Washington with a bugging device, the government continued. The spy broke into the conference room and plugged the device into a wall socket to monitor a planned discussion of IRS actions involving the church, the government said.

Three members of the church overheard and taped the entire meeting over the FM radio of their car parked in the driveway of a nearby Smithsonian Institution museum, the evidence continued.

According to documents obtained by the government under search warrants, the church itself recognized the illegality of bugging conversations.

An internal church memorandum quoted by the government lists burglaries that the Scientologists had committed at the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department's office of international operations, the Post Office, the Labor Department's national office, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Customs Building, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the American Medical Association's law firm offices here and the Washington office of a law firm representing the St. Petersburg Times.



Unived Press International

SAVED FROM WHIP — Policeman in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, blackens the face of Pir Salahuddin, 64. He was among a group of men sentenced to flogging for his part in a prostitution ring but was saved from the whip by his age. Twenty-six men were flogged. In Pakistan, blackening a man's face is thought to be the most degrading form of punishment.

Schultze Sees Little Hope Of Cutting U.S. Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

pectation that productivity gains would run 1.5 to 2 percent.

"We're not likely to get back to that 6.5 to 7 percent rate," Mr. Schultze said.

Mr. Schultze said there is no totally convincing explanation for the steady decline in U.S. productivity. To help boost productivity, he said, the administration is committed to increasing the investment share in any tax reduction, and in trying to make government regulations "more cost-effective."

The administration's strategy for right now, he said, "is to keep the bulge in oil prices from spilling over into the rest of the economy, and thus creating semi-permanent double-digit inflation."

That will require "austerity" on three fronts, he said — the fiscal and monetary fronts and private wage-price decisions. On the fiscal side, the situation demands "more caution than might have been appropriate five years ago."

As to the tight monetary policy being pursued by the Federal Reserve, Mr. Schultze said that "reasonable people might differ on particulars," but that the Fed's action was clearly necessary.

On wages and prices, although he conceded that "the real income and real purchasing power of consumers has fallen," forcing consumers to dig into savings, Mr. Schultze said it would be a mistake to let oil-induced inflation be reflected in wage increases.

The presidential adviser said that the economy would eventually tip over into recession, despite "temporary strength" shown in the third quarter, when the gross national product increased by the unexpected margin of 2.4 percent.

Consumers, faced with a reduction in "real income and real purchasing power," have slashed their savings instead of their purchases, he said. "But future sales will be weaker," Mr. Schultze added. "I'm convinced that we'll have further softening in the economy. We have the case of 'the missing recession.' People say, 'Where is it?' It's out there somewhere."

To Determine Anti-Inflation Compliance

U.S. Orders Profit Data From Oil Firms

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The administration today ordered 20 of the nation's major oil companies to supply data on recent profits so the government can determine whether they have violated President Carter's anti-inflation program.

Soaring profits reported this week by many oil firms "suggest the possibility of non-compliance" during the July-September quarter with Mr. Carter's voluntary standards, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said in announcing the move. The council gave the firms 10 days to file their reports.

Normally, companies would not have to file such information until 60 days after the close of the wage-price program's first year — which came Wednesday. In light of the huge profits, said Robert Russell, council director, "we decided that it would be imprudent for us to wait."

A few hours before the announcement, council Chairman Alfred Kahn told a congressional hearing his agency will begin a "crash attempt" to study oil company profits.

"We cannot reconcile the assertion of the major oil refiners that they are complying with our voluntary price standards," Mr. Kahn said. He said the increase in refiners' profit margins during September alone was 37.5 percent.

The action by the council came as Texaco Inc. announced its profits in the third quarter were 211 percent higher than in the same quarter last year. Recently, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) announced that its profits were up 191 percent; Mobil Oil Corp., 131 percent; and Conoco, 134 percent.

The council statement indicates, however, that the companies will be able "to raise objections to the orders" for early reports within the 10-day deadline.

Most of the large oil companies are supposed to be abiding by a special anti-inflation standard that limits growth in profits from a base quarter to an annual rate of 6.5 percent plus the amount the company's volume has increased, according to a council official.

The companies asked for early reports are:

American Petrofina Inc. of Dallas; Ashland Oil Inc. of Ashland, Ky.; Atlantic Richfield Co. of Los Angeles; Chevron USA Inc. of San Francisco; Cities Service Co. of Tulsa, Okla.

Conoco of Houston; Exxon Corp. of New York; Getty Oil Co. of Los Angeles; the Gulf Cos. of Pittsburgh; Kerr-McGee Corp. of Oklahoma City.

Marathon Oil Co. of Findlay, Ohio; Mobil Oil Corp. of New York; Phillips Petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Okla.; Shell Oil Co. and subsidiary of Houston; Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) of Chicago.

Sohio, of Cleveland; Sun Oil Co. of Radnor, Pa.; Tenneco Oil Co. of Houston; Texaco, of White Plains, N.Y.; and Union Oil Co. of Los Angeles.

U.S. Offers to Withdraw Older Missiles

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The Carter administration is seeking approval from Western allies for a proposal to withdraw up to 1,000 old-generation nuclear weapons now deployed in Western Europe, officials here said yesterday.

They said that the proposal for withdrawing the weapons was designed, in part, to clear the way for a decision in December by the alliance on deploying 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The proposal, they said, also represented a response to a pledge by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev earlier this month to pull back some tanks and troops from East Germany. Mr. Brezhnev also offered to reduce the number of medium-range missiles based in the western regions of the Soviet Union if NATO did not install new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

But the officials said the U.S. withdrawal proposal, which would leave about 6,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe, was not tied to any corresponding reduction in Soviet nuclear arms in Eastern Europe. Officials disclosed the administration's withdrawal offer after it was discussed yesterday in the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad.

[In Gainesville, Fla., Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today rejected the Soviet Union's conditional offer to reduce its European military forces, saying the West would be prevented from matching Kremlin power there if it accepted, United Press International reported.

[Mr. Vance said the United States welcomes any move that would reduce Soviet power in Europe, but cannot accept the quid pro quo outlined by Mr. Brezhnev. "It would be a mistake for the alliance to accept any proposal which would perpetuate inequality," he said.]

Recent Discussions

The officials said the U.S. withdrawal proposal was first discussed with allied governments during a recent visit to Europe by David Aaron, the White House's deputy assistant for national security.

Officials said that allied governments had reacted favorably to the withdrawal proposal.

Indians to Elect New Parliament In Early January

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Indians will go to polls in the first week of January to elect a new Parliament.

S.L. Sakdher, chief election commissioner, who announced the dates, said that the 542-member Lok Sabha, or lower house of Parliament, will be constituted Jan. 10.

Nearly 350 million voters are expected to cast their ballots Jan. 3 and 6 to elect the lower house that was dissolved before the end of its madate in August, following the collapse of two successive governments.

The main contenders are the Janata Party that was voted to power in March, 1977, and the Congress Party of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During Tripartite Talks

Palestinian Role Accepted In West Bank, Gaza Votes

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Egypt, Israel and the United States agreed today that Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can participate in the process of organizing, conducting and supervising elections for a self-governing authority in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The agreement was hailed by Robert Strauss, the U.S. special envoy who is mediating the Palestinian autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel, as "substantive progress" and described as a breakthrough by Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil, who heads Egypt's delegation to the talks.

The accord, announced here today, stated, however, that the Palestinians who are to participate in this pre-election process must be agreed upon by all parties to the talks, including Israel. It also states that those Palestinians will have to share their authority with "authorized Israeli civilian personnel," together with other "individuals and institutions" agreed on by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

The announcement was made at the end of two days of what Mr. Strauss described as "intensive but informal talks."

A statement read by Mr. Strauss said that "in order to assure the proper conduct of free elections, it is agreed that the elections shall be organized, conducted and supervised by authorized Israeli personnel and by local Palestinian Arabs agreed upon by the autonomy negotiators, together with other civilians — individuals and institutions — as worked out and agreed upon by the autonomy negotiators."

Various sources in the Egyptian and U.S. delegations implied that the agreement was meant to allow for United Nations as well as [illegible] participation in the electoral process, but Mr. Strauss refused comment on that.

Egyptian delegates, however, privately said they were disappointed with the outcome of the talks, "a one-centimeter step in a kilometer-long road," said an Egyptian source.

Mr. Strauss refused to [illegible] whether the agreement would include Palestinians who are known sympathizers of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He also said that Palestinians on the West Bank were not consulted on this particular development, although, he added that he and his chief deputy, Ambassador James Leonard, "have been in touch with Palestinians on the West Bank."

Mr. Strauss said that he hoped the agreement will receive the support of the Palestinians. The talks have failed so far to attract any Palestinian participation.

Minister Threatens to Resign

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who is in charge of settlement policy, is urging his government to sidestep the supreme court and write a new law to ensure the future of Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories.

In an interview published today in the newspaper Maariv, Mr. Sharon also said he would resign from the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin if it obeys a supreme court order to dismantle the settlement of Elon Morch in the occupied Jordan West Bank. The court ruled Monday that the settlement is illegal because it was established on 200 acres of privately owned Arab land for political and not security purposes.

U.S. Suspects South Africa Secretly Held Nuclear Test

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The United States said yesterday that it had detected signs that a low-yield nuclear explosion may have occurred last month in a region around South Africa.

Administration officials said that efforts were being undertaken to check whether South Africa had secretly detonated an atomic device.

But the government statement, issued by the State Department, said that "no corroborating evidence" had been received to verify the possible explosion, and it avoided saying exactly where or under whose control it might have occurred.

Other government officials expressed caution about the reports. "There is no independent evidence that would link a particular country" with the suspected explosion of the nuclear device, a senior Defense Department official, who asked not to be named, said today.

And another government source, also asking anonymity, said, "There is no reason whatsoever to implicate South Africa in this." This source said "no one really knows" what actually occurred in the remote area where the blast is reported to have taken place.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, officials today denied that South Africa had set off a nuclear device. Wynand de Villiers, president of South Africa's Atomic Energy Board, called the U.S. suggestions "complete nonsense."

"I have no knowledge at all of such an explosion," he said. "If there was anything of the sort, my first reaction would be that some other powers might have undertaken a test, but it was definitely not South Africa."

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said, "I know absolutely nothing about this matter, whatsoever." He added sarcastically, "Why don't you ask the Russians or the Chinese, or even the Americans. South Africa is not Antarctica. We might even be talking about Australia or New Zealand.

"It is a particularly vast area in which the phenomenon is supposed to have taken place. If the Americans don't know what is going on, I suggest they first make sure of the facts before they run away with the idea. It might even have been the rebirth of Venus. I suggest that the Americans ask Neptune for a report. . . ."

Mr. Botha said that the United States "as leaders of the Western world. . . should not panic so easily."

Congressional sources were briefed by U.S. administration officials yesterday on the development which is fraught with international consequences if, indeed, South Africa has spurned warnings by the United States and the Soviet Union not to explode a nuclear device.

According to the congressional sources, one type of a U.S. "collection device" picked up information on Sept. 22 of a detonation that was only consistent with what experts called a nuclear event, or a nuclear explosion. Other collection means, however, did not record the possible explosion and this has perplexed administration officials. The possible explosion apparently took place over water in the south Atlantic.

UN to Investigate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP) — The UN General Assembly instructed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today to investigate evidence of a possible South African nuclear test and report back at the current session.

Basques Hail Vote Results

(Continued from Page 1)

theirs," he said, referring to ETA, "because they have had an influence, direct or indirect, and they have also struggled for the people."

ETA, whose initials mean Basque Homeland and Liberty, has split over the statute, with its "political-military" wing supporting the home-rule document and the radical "military" branch rejecting it because it does not enable the Basque region to secede from Spain.

At a news conference in Bilbao, representatives of Herri Batasuna, a loose coalition that supports the ETA military wing, maintained that the referendum had been conducted in a climate of repression. "With these results, we too can say we have won," said Inaki Aldecoa, a Herri Batasuna leader, claiming that 45 percent of the electorate had rejected the statute.

Comparisons with past consultations in the Basque provinces suggested that the partisans of home rule had won supporters. When Spain's democratic constitution was put to a national referendum last December, the Basque Nationalist Party urged abstention, and 56 percent of the voters in Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya stayed away from the polls. This time abstentions ran at 40 percent in the two provinces.

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Carter Expected to Seek Defense Rise Of $20 Billion for Fiscal 1981 Budget

ASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT) he Carter administration, re- ding to pressure in the Senate crease military spending, is in ast stages of preparing a budget est that would call for about a billion increase for the Defense artment in the next fiscal year, rnment officials said yesterday. e officials said that at a meet- at the Pentagon yesterday, ed by Secretary of Defense ld Brown, Defense and White se budget aides discussed a to- nilitary budget for fiscal year ranging from $151 billion to billion.

though a firm decision on the of the military budget is not ex- ed until early next month, parti- nts in the meeting predicted the administration would settle on an appropriations request of about $155 billion.

However, they said that President Carter had not yet received the Pentagon's request and emphasized that he could alter it.

The Defense Department usually does not complete assembling its annual appropriations request until late December and officials said that many details of the budget for fiscal 1981, which begins next Oct. 1, would not be agreed upon until later this year.

But the president recently agreed to show members of the Senate the highlights of the administration's future military spending plans in order to improve chances of the acceptance of the new strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union.

Senate skeptics of the accord, led by Sam Nunn, D-Ga., have said they could not vote for the treaty without a decision by Mr. Carter to boost military spending. The Senate last month approved a budget resolution calling for a 5-percent increase, after inflation, in Pentagon appropriations for fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

Mr. Carter has indicated that he would be willing only to keep an earlier commitment to boost military spending by 3 percent annually.

Officials said the Pentagon's new budget, at a minimum, would represent a 10 percent increase over this year's original request of $135.4 billion. But they emphasized that much of this increase could be erased by inflation.

Officials said that under current plans, some of the $2 billion earmarked for the rapid-deployment force would go to buy a new fleet of supply ships, which would be deployed in the Indian Ocean. Based at ports in Western Australia or the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, the cargo vessels would serve as floating warehouses of military equipment.

In the event of a military threat to Western oil supplies in the Gulf, officials said that the equipment could be quickly dispatched to U.S. troops, who would be flown into the area from the United States.

In the 1960s a proposal by then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to build military supply vessels that could quickly move to crisis points in the Third World was rejected by Congress, which was concerned that the ships would increase the possibility of U.S. involvement in Vietnam-type conflicts.

Bulk of Increase

Officials said that the new 1981 fiscal year proposal would contain only a small increase in spending for strategic nuclear forces over this year's total of roughly $10 billion. However, they said that spending on strategic forces over the next five years, on the average, was expected to increase by more than 25 percent.

The bulk of the increase, they said, would be taken up by the procurement of Cruise missiles and the development of new MX intercontinental rocket.

Officials said that following yesterday's budget meeting at the Pentagon, the military would be given a chance to propose last-minute changes. They said that after these exchanges, Mr. Brown would probably seek presidential approval next week for a firm budget figure to reveal to the Senate.

The Pentagon request is usually examined for several weeks by the Office of Management and Budget before it goes to the president. But officials said that the need for giving the Senate an early view of military spending plans had led to a new procedure in which White House budget aides were invited to participate in the final phases of the Pentagon's spending review.

—RICHARD BURT



United Press International

Dr. Hibbard Williams, right, chief physician at New York Hospital, briefs the press Friday on the condition of the deposed shah of Iran. Attending physician Morton Coleman is at the left.

Shah's Physicians Suggest 6-Month Treatment in U.S.

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — Physicians attending Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, predicted today that he would remain hospitalized for six or seven weeks and recommended that he remain in the New York area for at least six months while undergoing intensive chemotherapy for cancer.

The day after the shah's gallbladder was removed at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, doctors reported he was doing well. Dr. Hibbard Williams, chief physician at the hospital, said the shah responded "with style" when told of his serious cancer.

"The patient is doing remarkably well," said attending physician Dr. Benjamin Kean. "He is coherent, organized. I think he is capable of facing what he has to face."

A team of pathologists made its report today after studying tissue samples taken from the shah. The diagnosis was lymphoma of the large-cell type. Lymphomas attack the body's lymph nodes, and experts said the kind of lymphoma the shah has is among the most serious.

The shah's doctors said he had been suffering from a milder form of lymphoma for six years and had been undergoing chemotherapy until several weeks ago in Mexico, when he experienced jaundice, fever and stomach pain. The decision then was made for him to go to New York.

"It was not a ruse, it was not a sham," Dr. Kean said yesterday. "This was a patient with fever, chills, abdominal pain, a diagnosis in Mexico of malaria and lymphoma of six years' duration. Suddenly he was not responding to therapy. I think he would have died.

"The diagnosis of malaria was not correct. What we needed in this deteriorating patient was a quick diagnosis." The diagnosis revealed the shah had stones in the gallbladder and in a duct leading to the organ — problems unrelated to his cancer.

Dr. Morton Coleman, the physician who will head the chemotherapy team, stressed that lymphomas in recent years have been responding to treatment. "It [lymphoma] remains exquisitely sensitive to treatment," he said. "There is something we can clearly do with lymphoma."

© *Los Angeles Times*

Return to Mexico

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI) — The shah will return to his mansion in Mexico after an indefinite period of outpatient chemotherapy for his spreading cancer, a spokesman for the deposed monarch said today.

Discontented With Reforms

House Democrats Seek More Discipline

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The once reform-minded Democrats of the House of Representatives have asked their leaders to end five years of increasing autonomy that sometimes bordered on anarchy. They have requested stronger leadership, greater discipline and a return to some of the more efficient but less egalitarian methods that once were used to run the chamber.

By petition and at meetings, the Democrats have asked their leaders to end the chaotic 12-hour floor sessions, to limit debate and to be more selective in scheduling floor action. They also have urged their leaders to hold more party caucuses and to be more rigorous in asserting party positions.

Discontent among rank-and-file Democrats, simmering since last spring, reached a peak earlier this month when the House spent a week undoing votes of the previous week involving the Panama Canal, congressional pay rises, the national debt limit and the federal budget.

"The ball game is changing," said Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., who has been asked to use a firmer hand in running the House. "These are the people who changed the rules. These are the people who didn't like us to do things behind closed doors. Now they see the logjams, the evening sessions, the wasted motion."

Leadership Action

Because of this pressure, the leadership is keeping 25 legislative proposals from reaching the House floor and is seeking to limit the number of amendments that can be offered in House debates. The leaders also are considering withholding favors from Democrats who have disregarded party positions.

"I came back from the August recess and everybody was talking about how the schedule got clogged up, how you can't get things finished, how we needed more planning and selectivity and a greater ability to concentrate on the important at the expense of the less important," said Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., who heads the Rules Committee. "I don't think they're turning against liberty," he said of the House leaders. "They're just trying to prevent license."

One of the petitions, sponsored by Rep. John LaFalce, D.-N.Y., asserts that "constant sessions from 10 a.m. to 8 or 10 p.m. simply must end." Debating a single bill "for a week or longer is unnecessary and unproductive," the petition says.

"We're becoming a mobocracy," Rep. LaFalce said in an interview. "The leadership has not led. The leadership has allowed the situation to evolve in an unorderly way. They've said to the members, 'Do your own thing.' "

Mood of Suspicion

House members became increasingly independent after the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal, reflecting a national mood of suspicion of those in authority. Insisting on greater autonomy, House members curbed the seniority system. They created dozens of new subcommittees that led to a diffusion of power and a system in which many of the newer members were given unprecedented authority.

House leaders, who are elected by the members, spoke softly and acted gingerly, contending that they lacked the power to discipline the increasingly independent members.

But the leaders do possess a number of tools to persuade members to follow their edicts. These include the speaker's power to appoint the members to all select and special committees and the Rules Committee, and the power to schedule floor action and to intervene with the White House on behalf of a member. In addition, the majority leader controls a special fund for campaign contributions to worthy Democrats.

Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the majority whip, said that there was increasing talk about pressing House leaders to take a tougher stand in handing out favors. "We wouldn't want to try to inflict damage on a member, but we might not want to send him on a trip to the Soviet Union for example," he said.

Rep. Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania, who is regarded as one of the most independent House Democrats, said, "I wish somebody would twist my arm once in a while." He added, "I think that the speaker is very reluctant to twist arms. He's a nice guy. But he should be more forceful. There should be more discipline in party ranks. I think there are times where there should be closed caucuses. We get a little carried away trying to please everyone."

Asked whether his call for more discipline was a departure from his stance in the House, Rep. Kostmayer said, "I think things have changed. We got up to this point, and now we're saying, 'We're not getting enough done.' "

Rep. Leon Panetta of California, who also is known for his independence, said, "We have been spending an awful lot of time on a few amendments, and then we have a time limitation placed on the remaining dozen, when billions of dollars are involved."

Rep. LaFalce complained of a diffusion of power in the House and said that the leadership was ineffective. "The House of Representatives cannot function as a pure democracy or we'll have anarchy," he said.

Guyana Minister Slain in Ambush

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Guyana's minister of education was shot to death in an ambush late Wednesday night, police said yesterday.

Vincent Teekah was killed as he was driving home from a meeting of his People's National Congress Party, officials said.

A spokesman for the party blamed the killing on the newest of Guyana's opposition parties, the Working People's Alliance. But a police spokesman said that there was no evidence to link the group to the crime.

Dissident's Sentence Stirs Disagreement in China

By Jay Mathews

KING, Oct. 26 (WP) — News- r articles, private conversations wallposters here have revealed p disagreement inside and out- the government over the harsh ence handed out a week ago at unprecedented trial of a promi- political dissident.

wo articles Wednesday in the ngming Daily, an official publi- on catering to intellectuals, to question the necessity of hing "independent thought." article even used the two Chi- characters that form the title of unofficial magazine edited by Jingsheng, the dissident sen- ed last week to 15 years in pris-

hinese and foreigners here say citizen disagreement, as well as ement, with the result of the trial has been openly expressed measure of the relatively re- d atmosphere here that survives ite the unexpectedly severe sen- ing.

r. Wei, 29, an electrician at the here, was arrested in March af- writing a series of anti-govern- t articles and giving informa- he had collected about casual- in the China-Vietnam war to an med foreigner. The sentence rised many because of several nt official articles condoning ism of the government and be- e the information passed to the gner seemed innocuous and begun to be widely disseminat- the time.

he decision is controversial," a foreigner with unusual access hinese here. "A lot of people k it is just using the old counter- lutionary bugaboo after indi- g the government was going to ore enlightened."

visitor from Sichuan province attended the trial — closed to igners — said he thought a cur- official hero, a woman named ng Zhixin, executed in 1975 for osing the disgraced "Gang of r" Politburo clique, "would been convicted by this court what she said."

hinese have told some foreign- they are convinced the verdict arranged well in advance of the our trial. Chinese with connec- s to the official news agency stories about the trial had been ted well before it began.

oreign analysts here said they d particularly significant the ng and wording of the articles Wednesday's Guangming. A l story emphasized that "with- political democracy there will les calling for his release. The azine's most recent issue was be no four modernizations," a favorite slogan of intellectuals who have supported the lifting of restrictions on wallposters and unofficial magazines like the one edited by Mr. Wei.

Analysts also say they think it was not by coincidence that the article used the two uncommon characters for the name of Mr. Wei's magazine, Explorations. "We must engage in independent theoretical exploration," the Guangming correspondent said.

After Mr. Wei's arrest, his magazine ceased publication but returned in August with a series of published two weeks before his trial. A small notice this week on Peking's main wallposter area, Democracy Wall, said the magazine's old mailing address was no longer correct and that a new address would be announced.

Workers at the office of another unofficial magazine, The April 5th Forum, said yesterday they had had no trouble with the authorities and had not heard of any other unofficial publication's having any. The Forum published a long wallposter Tuesday criticizing the Wei verdict, saying that although he may have been too critical of the system, he did not deserve to be punished so severely. By that standard, the magazine said, the still untried "Gang of Four" should get "1,500 years in prison."

Transcript

On Sunday, Theme magazine placed on the wall a transcript of what appeared to be a tape recording of the Wei trial.

According to the transcript, Mr. Wei told the court that "those who won't allow criticism of Marxism are not Marxists. Everybody has the right to follow what he thinks are correct thoughts. One cannot use the law to impose one's beliefs on others . . . The contemporary political current is the current of democracy. Those conservatives who oppose it, they are the counterrevolutionaries."

According to the transcript, Mr. Wei said he often talked to friendly foreigners, as many critics of the government here still do. In February, he said, the China-Vietnam war was a natural topic of conversation, "but I did not know that anything I told foreigners constituted national secrets."

There was no word yesterday of other dissident trials being planned. The trial of a second dissident, protest-march organizer Fu Yuehua, was recessed Oct. 17, and some Chinese say new evidence has been found indicating her charges of rape against a former supervisor — termed criminal libel by the prosecutor — may now be supported by new evidence.

Some Chinese also report that some government officials have supported wallposter criticism of Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng for commenting on the need to convict the "Gang of Four" before a trial has been held.

Kennedy Now Legal Candidate For Presidency

NEW HYDE PARK, N.Y., t. 26 (UPI) — Sen. Edward nnedy legally has become a ndidate for president by ac- pting thousands of dollars in ntributions and pledges for campaign against President rter.

Under the election law, a can- date who accepts contribu- ns is legally a candidate un- s he returns the money.

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., ac- pted more than $75,000 con- butions and pledges at a pri- te cocktail party yesterday at New York home of his sister, tricia Lawford. Those agree- to contribute $1,000 each in- ded actress Lauren Bacall, anhattan Burough President drew Stein and Theodore renson, the speechwriter for hn and Robert Kennedy.

Under the law, Sen. Kennedy ust register his political com- ttee within 10 days of accept- contributions. His support- plan to do that Monday at a ws conference at the Kennedy mpaign headquarters in ashington.

New York thus became the st state in which Sen. Kenne- met the qualifications for deral campaign aid. To qualify r federal funds, a candidate ust raise $5,000 in each of 20 ites and contributions of $250 less.

Kreisky, Carter Confer in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met today with President Carter amid speculation that Mr. Kreisky is trying to reconcile the Palestine Liberation Organization with Egypt.

In Beirut, the weekly publication Al Hamadith said that Mr. Kreisky was again involved in Mideast negotiations. The report said that he met recently with Egyptian Vice President Hosny Mubarak and a PLO representative.

Egypt, which once supported the PLO, now opposes it because of the organization's acts of terror against Egyptians and for its rejection of President Anwar Sadat's peace negotiations with Israel.

Carter Threatens Action If Windfall Tax Too Weak

By Art Pine and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — President Carter threatened yesterday to seek punitive action against the oil industry if Congress does not pass an acceptable windfall profits tax, but then declined to specify what steps he might take.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Rex Granum said that Mr. Carter had received "a series of steps and options" from his advisers for use if the tax falls short, but had not made any decisions. The president's stand is apparently intended to fend off industry lobbying for further dilution of the tax.

The warning came as the Senate Finance Committee completed action on a version of the windfall bill that would collect only half as much as Mr. Carter had proposed or the House voted in July.

Also on Capitol Hill yesterday, the House hastily approved, 290-105, a bill to provide $1.35 billion in energy aid to the poor this winter. That is another Carter proposal; a similar bill has cleared the Senate.

Almost as Mr. Carter was speaking, Phillips Petroleum Co. was reporting that its profits last quarter were 62.4 percent higher than a year ago. It thus joined the big oil firms whose earnings bulged last quarter. Yesterday, Shell Oil also announced profits up 18 percent, while Union Oil reported a 14.4 percent improvement.

Charles DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, defended the figures as a justified recovery from "a very depressed level" of the previous year. He said increases stemmed mainly from overseas operations.

But Robert Russell, director of the White House Council on Wage and Price Stability, said his agency's investigation shows that approximately half the 30-cent increase in gasoline prices this year comes from wider margins by refiners.

There was no immediate indication what steps, if any, Mr. Carter might take if the windfall profits tax bill does not prove acceptable to him. The president spoke only of "additional proposals . . . which could be quite punitive to the industry."

Some sources familiar with the industry suggested the president might reverse his decision to lift price controls on oil or retain controls on key products, such as gasoline. White House officials declined comment.

Mr. Carter used a similar tactic in 1977 to try to force congressional action on a natural gas bill. Although the Finance Committee's windfall tax bill is far less than Mr. Carter sought, it is expected to be stiffened in conference committee. The bill is intended to recapture some of the revenue the companies will gain from removal of price controls during the next two years.

The committee also voted to extend a new $200 maximum home heating oil tax credit to include electric and gas heat. It did so to mollify Sunbelt states, whose senators complained earlier that the previous formula was slanted too much in favor of Northern states.

The measure calling for $1.35 billion in fuel assistance to the poor passed the House only after debate over how the money was to be distributed.

Ivorian Tellers on Strike

OME, Oct. 26 (AP) — A strike ellers and other employees seek- a new contract virtually halted nsactions at the Bank of Italy to- . The three major unions said, ever, that clerks would work at e windows for a few hours to w state workers to receive their nthly paychecks.



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News Analysis

Sahara War Jars Hassan Throne

By Jonathan C. Randal

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 26 (WP) — Four years after masterminding the peaceful takeover of the Spanish Sahara, King Hassan II's often shaky throne is again threatened by the ensuing desert war that refuses to go away.

Paradoxically, the recent military conduct of the war is vaguely encouraging. Rarely has it been so in the past two years, since the king managed to rally all party support behind the throne and obtain Saudi Arabian financing of the fighting.

Yet even the recent military improvement — due largely to the intervention of new French-built Mirage F-1 aircraft — does not change the basic evaluation that Morocco is caught in a long, sapping conflict. So, too, are the Polisario guerrillas and their military, financial and diplomatic backers, Algeria and Libya.

Even the palace mood has changed. Gone is the pretension that the Sahara problem was solved once and for all when Spain, in Franco's dying days, agreed to hand over the territory to Mauritania and Morocco in November, 1975.

The high economic cost of the subsequent war with Polisario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara forced Mauritania to renounce its claim to the southern third of the territory in August and sign a peace treaty with the Polisario. As a result, Moroccan forces annexed Mauritania's portion and have been stretched thinner than before in trying to maintain control of the territory.

"Yes, the situation is grave, serious," a palace insider remarked recently "but we are not in a trap."

'Falling to Pieces'

Other observers are not so sanguine, even if they do not necessarily share a Socialist opposition leader's private and despairing complaint that "everything is unraveling, everything is falling to pieces [and] the king is wasting valuable time."

The Socialists, still politically suspect because of earlier plotting against the king, have tended to support rightist opposition demands for pursuit of Polisario guerrillas inside Algeria, a people's militia to fight alongside the regular armed forces, and annexationist land claims.

Politically, opposition political parties find the 50-year-old king too moderate in his prosecution of the war. They are pushing him toward a potential conflict with Algeria that he neither wants nor stands much chance of winning.

He is still too traumatized by military involvement in assassination attempts in 1971 and 1972 — plus an Algerian-backed abortive coup in 1973 — to appoint a defense minister or chief of staff. Most domestic and foreign analysts believe that such a move is necessary to improve the armed forces' performance.

Diplomatically, analysts say, Morocco has mishandled the defense of its claims to the disputed Western Sahara. It has argued that the "rights" of its case were self-evident and required no explanation, much less justification. Such hubris has allowed the Polisario and its Algerian backers to make diplomatic gains.

At least 35 countries have recognized the Polisario's political arm, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The king's refusal to attend the Organization of African Unity summit in Monrovia, Liberia, last July was crucial in providing the Polisario with another easy victory — a vote by the OAU in support of self-determination for the Western Sahara.

Equally self-defeating is government information policy, which for years denied any problems — much less fighting — in the Western Sahara. This attitude was turned to advantage by the Polisario, which from the start of the war in early 1976 has issued frequent, if often exaggerated, reports and has taken foreign journalists on its hit-and-run operations in the Sahara.

Only in January, when Polisario troops attacked Tan Tan, a city in southern Morocco, did the government begin admitting there was a war on. Nevertheless, access to Moroccan troops is all but impossible.

Economically, Morocco is beset with common Third World problems that have nothing directly to do with the war. However, pessimists are convinced it is only a matter of time before Moroccans start blaming their plight on a war now costing about $1.5 million a day.

Strikes last spring gave the king an indication of what could be coming. Inflation is at more than 20 percent annually, while the population grows at more than 3 percent a year. Unemployment is rampant. Because of a mediocre harvest, 2 million tons of wheat worth $400 million are being imported this year. Tourism receipts have dropped. Oil, which before 1973 accounted for 4 percent of Morocco's imports, now is 25 percent and its cost exceeds phosphate export revenues.

However, the Saudi Arabians are again underwriting large loans — the exact amount is not public but is believed to involve several hundred million dollars — and European banks have loaned $250 million.

The Saudi largesse was interrupted last year, apparently to signal displeasure with King Hassan's spirited defense of the Camp David accords. But the prince is toeing the line on the Arab boycott of Egypt.

Domestically, the 20 million nationalist Moroccans — with the exception of a minority within the university student union — seem to support the king solidly.

But militarily, the slight improvement in Morocco's posture is not deemed sufficient to provide a victory. The king's greatest nightmare is said to be the possibility of a border strike led by some frustrated and disgruntled colonel against either Tindouf, the southern Algerian base area for the Polisario, or the Mediterranean port of Arzew, where much of Algeria's high-technology industry is located.

Not only would the Algerian response almost certainly be huge — and potentially catastrophic because Algeria's armed forces vastly outgun Morocco's — but the king would probably lose whatever remaining international credit he still has.

Morocco's diplomatic failures, and the Polisario's concomitant successes, have made it all but impossible to envisage an honorable way out for any of the interested parties, diplomats say. It is too late for the king to accept Saharan self-determination peaceably. And in light of the wide recognition of the Polisario, it would seem equally difficult for the organization's Algerian backers to betray the Polisario.

The main problem for Morocco is how to make Algeria and Libya feel the cost of escalating Polisario attacks. That is no easy task with the king's desire to avoid a wider war, Libya's willingness to supply the Polisario from its bulging Soviet-supplied arsenal, and Algeria and Libya both able to use their oil to dissuade meaningful third-party diplomacy.

But all parties to the dispute now seemed trapped. Neither Algerians nor Moroccans can back down, and as an opposition politician said, "The history of the Moroccan monarchy is linked to defense of our territory.

"We will succeed if the war becomes unpopular in Algeria before it does in Morocco," he added.

CIA Report on Hassan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — A secret CIA report suggests that King Hassan could be ousted within a year, ABC News reported last night. The network said the CIA report warned that "the ineffectual leadership displayed by the king is likely to continue. If it does, Hassan will lose control of events probably within a year and eventually his throne."



Associated Press

STREET PROTEST — Demonstrating against the high cost of living, workers in Caracas hurl rocks at police, who had cordoned off a building where labor leaders were pressing wage demands. Scores of commercial-area windows were smashed Thursday in the clash.

2 Years After Last Case

WHO Declares Smallpox Is Eradicated

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (IHT) — Two years ago, Ali Maow Maalin, a 23-year-old hospital cook in Somalia, was discovered with the hideous symptoms of smallpox, a disease that at its height during the 1960s killed or disfigured 2.5 million people a year.

In the two years since then, no case of smallpox has been detected anywhere in the world, apart from a freak laboratory accident in England last year.

At a ceremony today in Nairobi the World Health Organization declared the disease eradicated.

It is the first case on record of a disease being wiped out, although it is not officially over yet: A 19-man global commission has still to formally pronounce the disease eradicated in December, to be followed by ratification of the WHO assembly in May.

WHO officials are sensitive to the charge that they stretched out the drama. Governments must be absolutely certain if they are to dismantle vaccination procedures and reduce stocks of smallpox virus that are still used in laboratory research, the officials say.

Sudden Urgency

The WHO eradication program, which got under way in 1967, acquired sudden urgency when 9 million refugees returning from India to newly independent Bangladesh in 1972 spread the disease and caused both governments to commit manpower and money to the campaign.

Once in full gear, the program enjoyed quick success. In May, 1974, more than 35,000 cases were reported in the Indian state of Bihar. A year later not a single case was reported in the whole of India. By 1976, the Horn of Africa was the only area with the disease.

After several false alarms, WHO officials are prepared for the suggestion that the disease may still be lurking somewhere. The program never reached China, and officials also concede that WHO was not allowed into Cambodia after the Pol Pot forces took over, nor into the Eritrean war zone in Ethiopia.

But John Wickett, the head of the global commission, visited China earlier this year and returned satisfied. "With China's health system being what it is, there is no way that cases could have slipped through," he says. He also points out that, even at the height of the fighting in the Ogaden, Ethiopia and Somalia had almost 5,000 health workers looking for smallpox. Any lingering cases in Eritrea or Cambodia, he argues, would certainly have been picked up in the exodus of refugees.

Despite this, many governments still act as if they cannot believe the good news. Although only 36 nations still require vaccination certificates from foreign visitors, all but 48 require their own citizens to be vaccinated. WHO officials are now quietly arguing that the risk from vaccinations — one death per million — is greater than that from the disease itself. They also point out the immense savings of an estimated $1 billion a year from abolishing vaccinations.

Meanwhile, the debate goes on about the "smallpox formula" and whether it can be applied to the other diseases that kill and debilitate millions of people each year throughout the developing countries.

Officials at WHO, asked for the recipe of the smallpox success, talk repeatedly of "management" and "organization."

The most tempting comparison is with malaria. In the 1960s, WHO launched a malaria campaign similar to the anti-smallpox effort, and countries responded by recruiting thousands of health workers. In India, which trained 80,000 specialists, cases of malaria dropped from 100 million to 100,000 by 1965. In Sri Lanka they were down to several hundred.

But officials at WHO admit that they allowed themselves to rest on their laurels. The program lost momentum, the mosquitoes started to develop a chilling resistance to drugs and pesticides and the disease returned with renewed virulence.

Today, an estimated 150 million people in 89 countries suffer from malaria. It was a disheartening failure.

Obituaries

Sir Gerald Templer, 81, British Leader in Malay

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, 81, who led the British campaign to crush communism in Malaya in the 1950s, died last night at his London home, the British Ministry of Defense announced today.

Sir Gerald, high commissioner in Malaya during the anti-Communist drive, "swept through Malaya like a whirlwind," according to the official British history of the campaign. By the time he left Malaya in 1954, "ultimate victory was assured," the history records.

Sir Gerald, educated at Sandhurst military academy and a full-time soldier at 18, was chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1955 to 1958.

He served in World War I, won honors during emergency operations in British-run Palestine in 1936, and at the start of World War II was a general staff officer in France.

After the Dunkirk evacuation, he was promoted to major general in command of the 47th London Division and in September, 1942, became the youngest lieutenant-general in the British Army.

While he was commanding the 6th Armored Division in Italy in 1944, a mine went off in front of his jeep and he was badly injured. Thereafter he walked with a stiff limp. He later joined Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's headquarters in Western Europe.



Sir Gerald Templer
. . . 1952 photo

In 1950 he became commander-in-chief of the Eastern Command and was knighted. By 1951 the administration of the British colony of Malaya appeared powerless to check increasing Communist insurrection and guerrilla war, after the deaths of two high commissioners. Sir Gerald was sent in to fill a position combining the posts of high commissioner and director of operations.

Peking Posters Say Army Purged From 1966-1976

PEKING, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Posters on Peking's Democracy Wall today charged that 400,000 officers and upper-level noncommissioned personnel were purged from the Chinese Army during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976.

The posters said officers, who lost their jobs on the grounds that they were "politically unreliable," want to be returned to army duty or assigned comparable civilian posts.

The demands appeared in about 20 posters which claimed the army has refused to deal with the problem and is trying to discourage the purged officers from coming to Peking with their cases. The posters said there were numerous officer suicides during the period cited.

"We are not going to submit to bullying and persecution," the posters read. The posters' writers claimed to represent purged officers in 24 of China's provinces, cities and autonomous districts. The posters said many of the officers were veterans of China's 1937-1945 war against Japan, the 1945-1949 civil war and the Korean War.

Ira Whitney

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 26 (UPI) — Ira Whitney, 70, a nuclear chemist who helped develop the atom bomb in the 1940s, died Wednesday at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Mr. Whitney, a member of Gov. Bill Clinton's Nuclear Energy Study Commission, worked as assistant director of the old Atomic Energy Commission's Analytical Laboratory in New York City from 1961 to 1967, when he retired and moved to Eureka Springs. He was one of the scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II — the project that developed the first atomic bomb.

AFP Newsman Honored

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP) — The 1978 Bernard J. Cabanes International Journalism Prize for wire service reporting has been awarded to Jean-Pierre Gallois, 32, Hanoi bureau chief of Agence France-Presse, for a series of articles on Cambodia, the jury has announced here.

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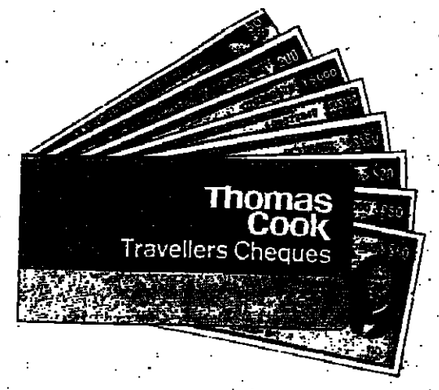
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Associated Press

ABORTION TRIAL — A defense lawyer in the trial of 11 Spanish women accused of abortion offenses is felled by a club-wielding policeman in a demonstration yesterday in Bilbao. The demonstration was held after a court hearing in which the trial was postponed.

Danish Vote Indicates Return to Traditional Politics

Leonard Downie Jr.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (WP) — Premier Anker Jorgensen yesterday began forming a Social Democratic minority government and drawing up a plan for tackling Denmark's economic crisis to present to Parliament when it reconvenes early next month. He presented his new Cabinet to the queen today.

Mr. Jorgensen, whose Social Democrats increased their seats in the 179-member, single-chamber Parliament from 65 to 69 in Tuesday's national election, must attract support from other parties for drastic measures, including some kind of wage freeze, to stop the spiraling inflation here that is pricing Danish products off the world markets.

He believes his chances have been improved by the increased strength in Parliament of all five "traditional" Danish parties — from left to right, the Socialist People's, a Marxist party supported by younger voters; the Social Democrats, supported by Denmark's powerful labor unions; the Radical Liberals, supported by academics and professionals; the Liberals, supported by farmers and the middle class; and the Conservatives, supported by business and the middle and upper classes.

Lose Support

Meanwhile, the half dozen splinter, single-issue and protest parties spawned during the 1970s by voter frustration with chronic economic problems, lost support and representation in Parliament.

These protest parties had thrown Danish government into confusion in 1973 when they suddenly won among them more than a third of the parliamentary seats in Denmark's proportional voting, which awards seats to any party winning more than 2 percent of the total vote. But in Tuesday's election, Denmark's fourth in just six years, the protest parties won less than a fourth of the seats.

"This parliament should be more functional," Mr. Jorgensen said. "This election was good for Denmark."

In what Danish officials refer to as "the good old days before 1973," the five traditional or "old" parties held all the seats in Parliament. "They ran Denmark, passing the most important legislation almost unanimously," said Tage Kaarsted, a history professor at Copenhagen University.

Lives on Trade

They created and expanded Denmark's generous welfare state, which was financed by exports of quality products and modern design during the postwar economic boom. But with the 1970s came a worldwide slowdown and soaring oil prices.

Because this small Scandinavian country of 5 million persons lives on trade and imports more than 95 percent of its energy, it was hit particularly hard. Inflation, unemployment, budget and trade deficits, welfare state costs and already high taxes all have increased rapidly.

Out of the disillusionment came the protest parties: a party against income tax, a party for taxing profits from inflated land values, a party of property owners against that tax, a Christian party against abortion, and splinter parties on the socialist left that were against each other.

Suddenly, there were 11 parties in Parliament after the 1973 election. They often fought among themselves, making it difficult to take strong measures to cope with the growing Danish economic crisis.

Protest Symbol

Even when a majority could agree on something, said Uffe Ellemann Jensen, parliamentary policy spokesman for the Liberal Party, "the machine moves very slowly to build a consensus. It is necessary to listen to and satisfy 11 different views every time."

The symbol of this political frustration became tax lawyer Mogens Glistrup, founder of the Progress Party, which wants to abolish all income tax and eliminate most of the welfare state bureaucracy. But in Tuesday's election, the Progress Party slipped from 15 to 11 percent of the vote and from 26 to 20 seats in the Parliament.

The Progress Party's decline could be attributed to internal quarreling over its policies or to Mr. Glistrup's conviction last year on charges of gross tax evasion and fraud. Pending appeal is a court order that he pay $1 million in fines and back taxes. But the other fringe parties also lost support, and the Communist Party lost all its seats in Parliament.

"The protest movement has now gone through all of Danish society since 1973 and may be losing its appeal," suggested Asger Schultz, who runs the Gallup polling organization in Denmark. "Glistrup's party, for example, has lost most of its educated and urban voters. That's where the protest began."

Formidable Problems

Meanwhile, Premier Jorgensen's problems remain formidable. The unions on which is party is based will fight against a wage freeze unless it is tied to a mandatory profit-sharing scheme enabling employees and unions to buy partial control of Danish firms.

This demand, in turn, will be opposed by the Conservatives, Liberals and Radical Liberals, who fear a union takeover of Danish industry. They might, however, compromise on a voluntary profit-sharing scheme that allows only employees and not unions or union investment funds to buy stock in their companies.

There also are likely to be disagreements over, among other issues, whether the Danish kroner should be devalued to make Danish exports more competitive, whether government spending should be cut to reduce the huge deficit and ease the tax burden, whether defense spending should be increased by the 3 percent recommended by NATO, and whether Denmark should turn to atomic power to help reduce its dependence on imported oil.

Cyprus-Posted Austrian's Resignation Accepted

UN Aide Is Censured in Art Scandal

NEVA, Oct. 26 (IHT) — Alzur Lippe-Weissenfeld, an Aus- prince who is alleged to have lly amassed a priceless store of ous art during his 13 months presentative in Cyprus of the high commissioner for refu- today was formally censured UN Secretary-General Kurt lheim.

statement issued today here in New York added that High missioner Poul Hartling had ted the prince's resignation, h was submitted Sept. 15, the after the scandal broke. It said Hartling "deeply regrets" e zur Lippe-Weissenfeld's con-

ting on a tip-off, Cypriot po- aided the prince's home in Ni- in Sept. 14 and discovered 76 bjects, including icons from hes in the island's Turkish-oc- d northern sector.

prus has declined to prosecute prince, preferring to leave the to the UN. The Cypriot mis- here today declined to com- on the matter.

ince zur Lippe-Weissenfeld is to have carried many of the art ures across the disputed fron- in his car under diplomatic lege. Said a UN official here: the authorities in Nicosia, any- acquired in the north is con- ed illegal, even if it is bought."

Some officials here were worried that mere censuring of the prince will appear too lenient. The case is particularly embarrassing because of the sensitive nature of the UN's role in Cyprus, where it works in both sectors, even though the government there still refuses to recognize the Turkish-Cypriot regime in the north.

A high commission spokesman described censure as the most benign of four disciplinary measures that could have been taken. One option was summary dismissal, under which UN contributions to Prince zur Lippe-Weissenfeld's pension would have been withdrawn.

The resignation will take effect Wednesday, four days before the prince was to have completed 25 years of service — which would have entitled him to an annual pension of about $15,000. Officials say the difference will reduce the figure to about $12,000.

Mr. Waldheim was seen as being in an unenviable position, since he could not call on the advice of a tribunal that would have been set up, under UN procedure, in the event of the prince's disputing the charges. But, although the prince has said he bought several of the objects, he has not denied illegally posssessing them.

The case was handed to Mr. Waldheim because Mr. Hartling has no jurisdiction in major disciplinary matters — and because Prince zur Lippe-Weissenfeld was the coordinator for all UN assistance to Cyprus in addition to being chief of the program for assisting the 200,000 refugees who fled the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974.

— IAIN GUEST

Ben Bella, Soon to Be Released, Plans to Publish Autobiography

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP) — Former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, detained for 14 years after his ouster in a coup in 1965, said in an interview published yesterday that he had written an autobiography that he intended to publish "after submitting it to the comments and criticism of my friends."

The interview, published by the Paris Arabic-language publication Al Watan Al Arabi, was the first that Mr. Ben Bella had given since the Algerian government announced in July that he would be released from house arrest. He is expected to be freed next Thursday on the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

At present, Mr. Ben Bella, 63, remains under guard in M'Sila and only certain persons are allowed to visit him. Al Watan Al Arabi said that visitors had taken a written questionnaire to the former president and brought back his replies.

Mr. Ben Bella said in the interview that he did not hold a grudge against his successor, the late Houari Boumedienne, who led the army coup against him. "I have no intention of seeking revenge against anyone. As an Algerian citizen, I intend to make every possible effort to contribute to the well-being and prosperity of my country," he was quoted as saying.

EEC Parliament Wants Force Sent Into Indochina

From Agency Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 26 — The European Parliament adopted a resolution today calling for an international force to be sent to Indochina "with the aim of halting the genocide of the Khmer people."

The resolution, sponsored by the French Gaullist-led conservatives, did not specify whether its authors wanted troops to be sent to fight in Indochina. The Parliament's delegates come from the nations of the European Economic Community.

The resolution also asked the EEC Commission to give the International Red Cross 580 million francs (about $140 million) in aid to Cambodian refugees.

Meanwhile, French television reported that Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk will arrive in France on Nov. 24 as part of a worldwide tour to speak on the Cambodian situation.

Prince Sihanouk, who has lived in Peking for several years, will visit Japan before coming to France and later will go to the United States and Australia, the announcement said.

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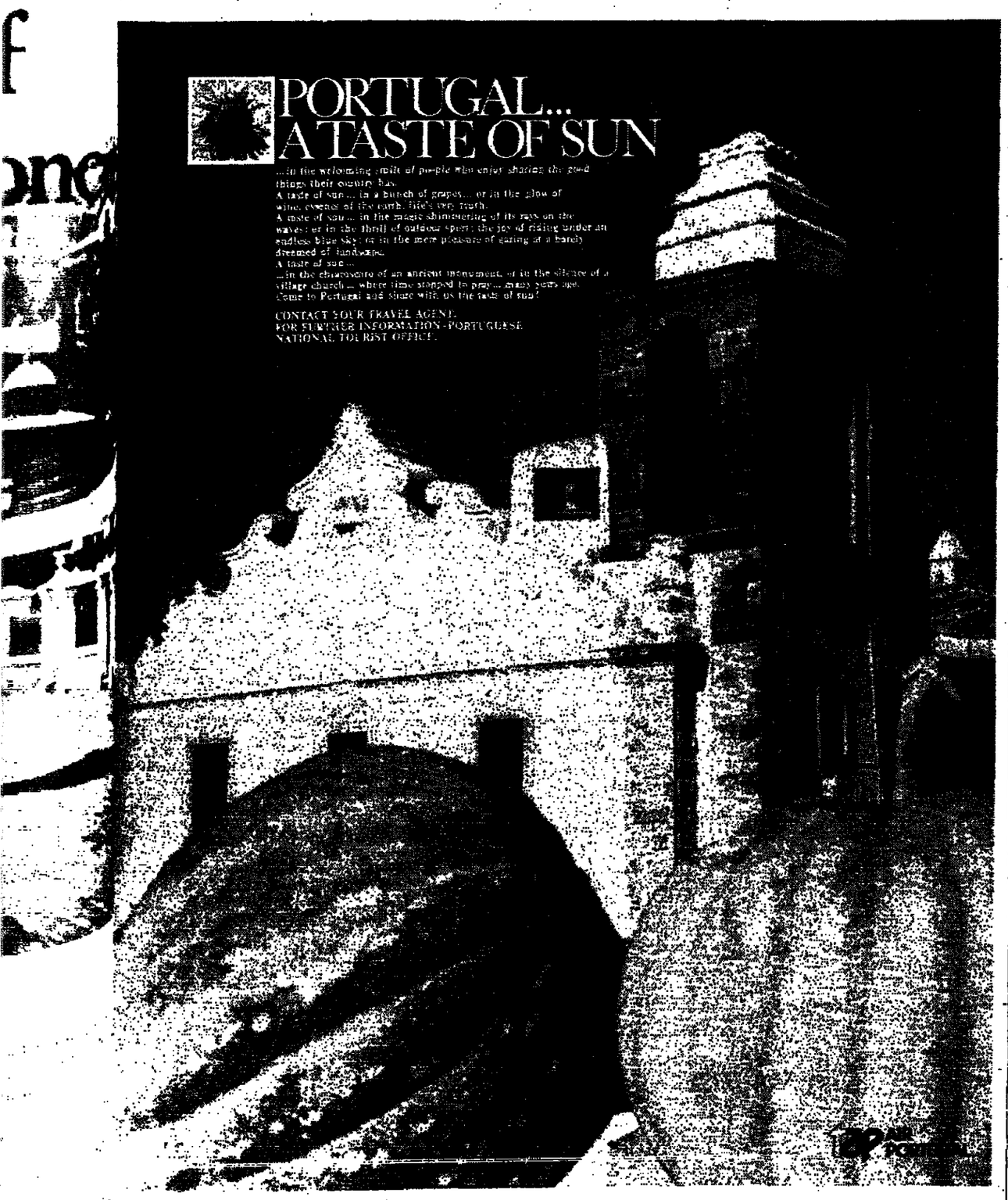
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, October 27-28, 1979

The Famine: Is It Too Late?

A lot of backs were being patted in Washington this week — though they didn't deserve to be. A hastily scheduled presidential meeting with church and secular leaders ended in smiles all around as President Carter pledged $69 million in emergency aid for Cambodia. But the cold reality behind the recent flurry of speeches and headlines is that it all might be much too late. The money is welcome, though tardy. But no amount of money will help unless the food and medicine it buys get to the people who need them. And unless the diplomatic and logistical situation in Cambodia can be changed dramatically — and fast — nothing will get there in time. One encouraging sign is that the United Nations, at the urging of the United States and France, has agreeed to hold on Nov. 5 an international meeting to mount a rescue operation for the starving Cambodians.

* * *

In a nutshell, the diplomatic bottleneck is that famine is being used as a weapon in the continuing war in Cambodia — by both sides. The government in Phnom Penh keeps the quiet negotiations to open up relief channels limping along just enough to prevent the West from completely giving up hope that agreement can be reached. The message from Western diplomats is always the same — "Things are going better" and "Just a week or two more and we should have an agreement." Phnom Penh has been working this quite successfully for months now, and there is scant reason to think that anything has changed. If any additional proof is needed, it is provided by Phnom Penh's cool reception to the proposal made Wednesday by three U.S. senators to establish a "land bridge" over which aid could be trucked in from Thailand. After an inconclusive discussion that left one senator optimistic and another depressed, the delegation was dismissed with the statement that the Central Committee would consider their proposal at some future, unspecified date.

Compounding the diplomatic problems are staggering logistical difficulties. One thousand tons of food aid are needed *daily*, not to provide an adequate diet, but to prevent starvation. Cambodia's major port can unload about 240 tons. The unloading equipment at the airport is weak human bodies: boxes must be limited to what one man can manage. Trucks are almost nonexistent (the estimate is two per province) and roads are spotty. Trucks that do get loaded with food make beautiful targets for ambush by soldiers of both sides.

The only relief effort that will really make a difference in this situation is a much more committed and imaginative one than those considered thus far. Spending more weeks in quiet negotiations might work, but more likely it will not, and there is no margin for failure. Some proposal has to be made that will break through the diplomatic and logistical barriers at once. It must take into account the miserable fact that none of the governments directly involved in Cambodia really *wants* the problem solved. So it must be a commitment, from the outside, to *do* something, not to negotiate something. And it must be announced in front-page news, not in quiet diplomatic discussions. To make it palatable, whatever is proposed should be carried out by the apolitical relief services — the International Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Oxfam and others — with government financial support, but not military equipment. A direct airdrop — like that successfully used in the Sahel — to people located by satellite photography continues to look like the most promising approach, although every possible avenue should be explored.

* * *

As it so often is, a pledge of money may be the easiest and cheapest step. The true measure of the West's commitment to prevent the extinction of the Cambodian people will be the effort it makes to ensure that the money is well spent.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gas Rationing, With Caution

Last spring, when the U.S. gasoline lines were at their longest, Congress was unable to get a majority together for any rationing plan. Every part of the country passionately believed it was being victimized, or was about to be victimized, by every other part. Now autumn has come, and people's sense of grievance has diminished. At last, Congress has produced a rationing law — of sorts.

The striking thing about this law is the inordinately intricate character of the safeguards that it applies to both writing and imposing the plan. It's the legislative equivalent of a lock that opens only with three keys held by different people who do not entirely trust each other. The bill tells the president to draw up a plan, but provides that Congress can veto it by a vote of both houses. The president could veto the veto, but Congress could in turn override that veto with a two-thirds vote. Once approved, the plan could be ordered into effect by the president. But Congress could again overrule him, this time with a vote of either house.

Congress is apprehensive that a president might be tempted to invoke rationing too easily, to meet the public outcry in another limited and temporary shortage like last spring's. Most voters take it for granted that rationing would be a fair and efficient solution. But most congressmen have been through a highly educational process of hearings and debates, and they know better. Rationing would be rough justice at its roughest. That's why Congress has also said rationing could be imposed only in a truly dire emergency — the kind of shortage that might be caused by a war in the Gulf, for example, or a coup in Saudi Arabia. Congress doesn't like the idea of rationing, and it passed the bill only because it knows that a desperate emergency could occur without warning.

To avoid gasoline lines in less severe shortages and to hold down oil imports, the most sensible policy is to decontrol gasoline prices immediately. The House, which voted for decontrol two weeks ago, has now reversed itself — which is a pity. But the earlier vote demonstrated that a good many people at the Capitol have come to see that the controls are doing the United States more harm than good. That, at least, is progress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli Problems

Israel is beset with problems. When has this not be so? Yet the problems are different from ones that have gone before. Thus, there is no imminent threat of war. This is because of the peace treaty with Egypt. Thanks to the courage and determination of President Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin, Israel's prime minister, implementation of the terms of the treaty, so far as handing back of the Sinai to Egypt is concerned, goes steadily forward. Before not too long, if it has not happened already, it will have reached a point at which war between the two countries will be unthinkable.

This is a tremendous fact, of which President Carter — in addition to Sadat and Begin — should have every reason to be proud.

Without Egypt, the other Arab states lack the ability to attack Israel, other than by hit-and-run methods such as those employed by the PLO. The danger of another all-out Arab-Israeli war has been removed for the foreseeeable future.

Mr. Begin is in political trouble on his home front over . . . the economy and the question of Israeli settlements on the West Bank . . . Yet Mr. Begin is probably the best prime minister Israel has got. In its time of troubles, Israel deserves more sympathy than it is currently getting.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

After the Danish Elections

The Social Democrats have emerged stengthened from this week's poll with a gain of 4 seats. They now have 69 seats in the 179-member Folketing . . . and are far the largest party . . . But they are a long way from an overall majority. Thanks largely to the Danish system of proportional representation, they have never been able to govern alone, and this time, too, Anker Jorgensen, their leader, will have to seek coalition partners.

There is no natural left-wing grouping for Mr. Jorgensen to fall back on. Theoretically, he could achieve a majority by recruiting the support of two other left-wing parties, the Radicals and the Socialist People's Party. But he will be reluctant to lean too heavily on the Marxist-leaning Socialist People's Party, which is against membership of NATO and the EEC — both of which organizations the Social Democrats and Radicals support.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

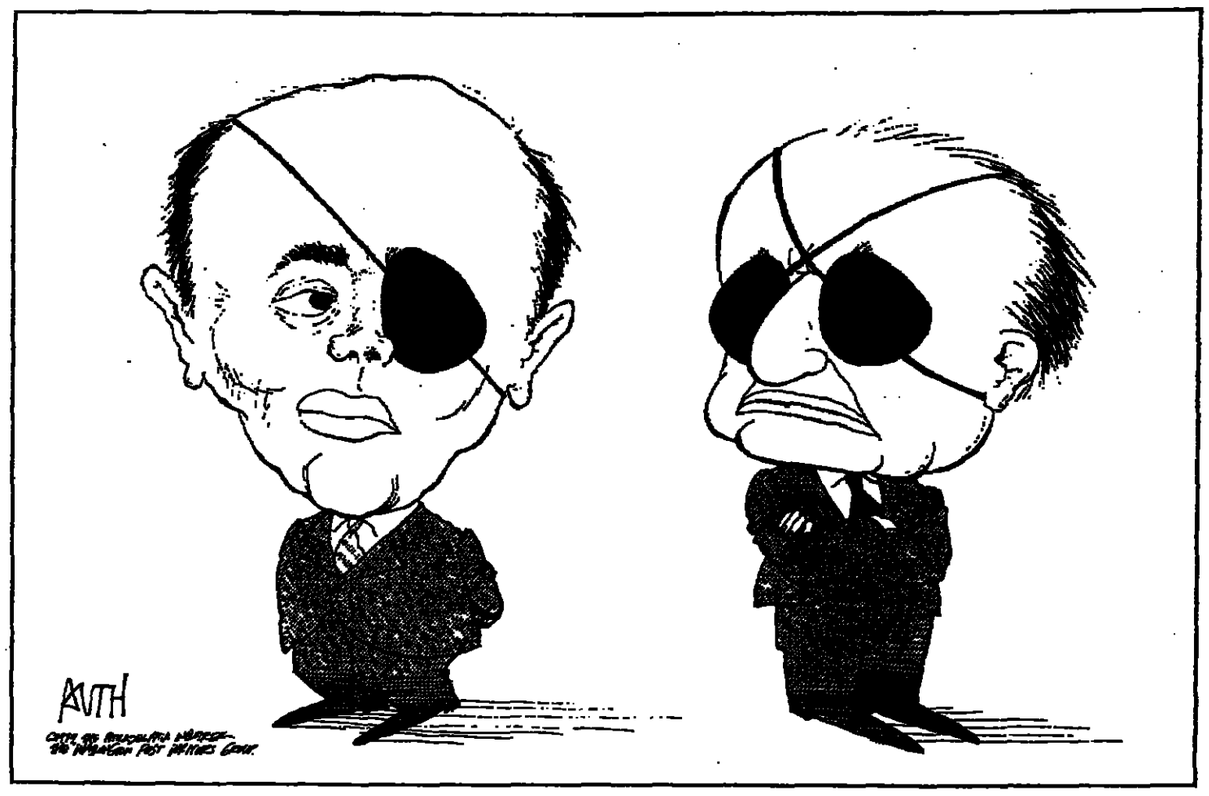
October 27, 1904

ST. LOUIS — The Republic editorializes today: "According to Mr. Roosevelt, the time has come when those in charge of government are omniscient and society's ills are at an end. If it were as good as Mr. Roosevelt professes to think it is, there would be no further need of politics, and we could even get along without the Constitution." And the New York Herald adds: "It is notorious that under the Republican Party's regime the country has been abjectly placed at the mercy of the tariff-upheld trusts, many of which unlawfully throttle competition and control prices so that the right of all persons to trade is iniquitously restricted."

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1929

LONDON — A substitute for an English Channel tunnel, involving the construction of a vast double dam between England and France is advocated by a Swiss engineer, Jules Jaeger, in today's Daily Express. "The proposal is for two parallel dams crossing the Channel from Deal to Calais," said Mr. Jaeger, "each carrying two railway tracks and a motor road. The water enclosed between the two dams would form a large canal for ships and barges connecting London with the whole canal system of France and Germany." The scheme is supported by a wealth of economic argument, dependent chiefly on the importance of large traffic.



More U.S. Leaders Than Followers?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The popular complaint in the United States these days seems to be that we have no outstanding "leaders," but a more serious problem may be that we have more leaders than followers.

Boy, do we have "leaders"! We have leaders in the Senate and in the House, leaders representing states and congressional districts, business, labor, blacks, Jews, Arabs, homosexuals, abortion and anti-abortion and many other areas and causes. All we lack are followers who will stand up, not for their selfish interests but for the nation as a whole.

As presidential candidates go, this year's crop is as good and probably better than most in recent elections. Carter, Kennedy and Brown on the Democratic side; and Reagan, Connally, Baker, Bush, Dole, Anderson and Percy on the Republican side, while they don't excite the voters, are not making many people long wistfully for Nixon, Ford, McGovern, Goldwater or any other presidential nominee of the 1970s. All that the candidates lack is a vision of the coming age and a national following to put it over.

Lot of Nonsense

Obviously there is a lot of nonsense in the air these days about the potential miracles of inspired "leadership" in the White House. For example, Sen. Edward Kennedy described President John Kennedy's leadership the other day in understandably affectionate and brotherly terms:

"As president," he said at the dedication of the Kennedy Library in Boston, "Jack was a glory on the mountaintop. The New Frontier of which he dreamed, touched deep and responsive chords in the American character. He could make the lightning strike on things he cared about. He was an irresistible force that made immovable objects move."

Well, there was a certain glory on the mountaintop, and Jack Kennedy did touch deep and responsive chords, particularly among the young. But he could not make the lightning strike on Capitol Hill where it was — and still is — badly needed; and far from being an "irresistible" force that made immovable objects move, he was scarcely able to move any of his major projects, let alone his dreams, through the Congress and was almost in a constitutional crisis when he was killed.

This was not John Kennedy's fault. When he came to power in the early 1960s, the condition of the nation and of the world had changed more radically than at almost any time since the Civil War in the United States. The old empires had collapsed, and with them, whatever order had existed in the pre-World War II world. There was a revolution in military arms, in industrial technology, and in competition not only with the Soviet Union but also in world trade with our former enemies in West Germany and Japan.

Baffled

President Kennedy was not able and didn't have time to deal with all these problems, even assuming that he might have had policies to deal with them all, and they have baffled his successors, including President Carter, ever since. For in this new scientific, technological, social, financial and political revolution, we are changing the world faster than we can change ourselves.

This, it is not quite fair to blame our present difficulties on President Carter's "failure of leadership." More than most presidents of the postwar world, he has taken great political risks to bring about change and face up to the popular illusions about the Middle East, Panama, the supply and cost of fuel, and the control of nuclear weapons. The bet here is that he will get his watered-down SALT-2 agreement through the Senate, because in the end his opponents are as much baffled by all these predicaments as anybody else, and will not have the courage of their prejudices and probably won't risk the political consequences of an even more dangerous arms race.

But where Mr. Carter has failed — and this goes for all his other political opponents, including Sen. Kennedy — is in not making clear, despite the chance he had to do so as president, that the American people face a different world in the last 20 years of the 20th century and the necessity of transforming their wasteful lives.

No Consensus

In this sense, there is no consensus among the people for fundamental change, no education for the changes that have to be made — and therefore no faithful followers of any of the major leaders.

This is not to argue that we want a nation of obedient sheep. "We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love," J.B. Priestley once wrote. "A loving wife will do anything for her husband except to stop criticizing and trying to improve him. That is the right attitude for a citizen. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist on telling it all its faults."

It is a wonderful quotation. But Priestley was asking for fidelity to the nation, and not merely to some narrow faction or group thereof.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Oil-Firm Profits: Explosion

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK — Reports of soaring U.S. oil-company profits in the third quarter have set off the predictable political explosion. But virtually no politician or government official has proposed any action capable of reaching the real root of the problem of escalating oil prices: the use of monopoly power by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to restrict supply.

On the contrary, President Carter has taken a conciliatory attitude toward the major oil-exporting countries and has expressed his belief that their output is "at maximum levels now." He has said Saudi Arabia is already producing more oil than it wants to, and he has said he is aware that the Saudis believe it would better serve their self-interest to "leave it in the ground."

But the contention that Arab oil is really worth more in the ground is based on the assumption — apparently now accepted by the U.S. government — that the price of oil will go on rising faster than world inflation. That expectation rests, in turn, on the belief that the OPEC strategy of restricting supply to raise prices will continue to work for years to come, even if the United States and other oil-importing countries manage to curb their demand for oil more than they have so far.

All OPEC members now believe that "a barrel of oil left in the ground today will be worth more tomorrow." The weak response of the United States encourages this belief and the brutal pricing strategy of the major oil-producing countries.

Indeed, federal energy officials are now predicting a probable return of gasoline shortages in the early 1980s as the world economic slowdown ends. And they predict that the price of oil will climb to $86 a barrel a decade and a half from now.

Considering that oil prices have climbed more than sevenfold in just the last six years, a forecast of $86 a barrel for 1995 looks conservative. To be sure, that price does not include extra markups to keep pace with world inflation. If world prices were to keep climbing at an annual rate of 10 percent a year, by 1995 the price of that barrel of oil, adjusted for world inflation, would be $359.24. On Jan. 1, 1973, the price of a barrel of light Saudi crude was $2.10. Its cost of production was less than 25 cents and is said to be only about 35 cents now.

The president's acceptance of the Saudis' contention that they are producing all the oil they can neglects the fact that the Saudis have deliberately restricted the expansion of oil-producing capacity. Prof. M.A. Adelman, one of the world's leading authorities on the petroleum industry, regards the shrinkage of Saudi Arabian long-range plans as reflecting its desire to restrain output to maintain prices. At present, he says, the Saudis are operating only 15 fields out of 37 known fields. And many more might be discovered, if sought, he adds.

Planned to Expand

A few years ago, Adelman notes, the Saudis planned to expand capacity to 20 million barrels daily, but this target has been cut far back. Current published reports are in a range of 12 million to 14 million barrels a day, but the Saudis are in no hurry to go that high. In Washington, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told Energy Secretary Charles W. Duncan Jr. last week that the Saudis had not yet decided when they would drop back to their "permanent" production limit of 8.5 million barrels a day. They have been helping their U.S. friends by continuing to produce 9.5 million barrels a day to make up for some of the drop in oil exports — about 2 million barrels a day — resulting from the Iranian upheaval.

John B. Connally Jr., in his campaign for the presidency, has suggested that if the United States were to make Israel give back the land it won in the 1967 war the Arabs might be more generous to the United States with their oil. Yamani, in a television interview last week, hinted that there might be something to such logic. But whether this would be an effective way for the United States to coax a monopolist to relent on prices or supply is not obvious (especially when the monopoly bloc includes such anti-American nations as Iran, Iraq and Libya). A number of other industrial countries, such as France, West Germany and Japan, have tried to pursue the course of appeasement without noticeable results.

Dangers

The opposite course of military pressure and attack is obviously fraught with extreme danger, intensified by the strong interest of the Soviet Union in gaining access to Middle Eastern oil.

But the long-run implications for U.S. and worldwide inflation, balance-of-payments disorder, monetary instability and sluggish or negative growth resulting from the exercise of power by the oil cartel are so serious that some way needs to be found to control and respond to that monopoly power.

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—Letters—

Disabled Persons

I was most encouraged by the article by David Lamb, "Forgotten People of Africa: Millions of Handicapped" (IHT, Oct. 2). Encouraged because of the importance placed on the enormous needs of Africa's tens of millions of disabled persons. Ironically, Kenya, which was used as an example, is perhaps one of that continent's most advanced countries in providing job training and employment to the handicapped. And yet it is all too clear that much more still needs to be done.

Mr. Lamb correctly points out that rehabilitation has not received the support it deserved because of negative employer attitudes and low priority accorded by government planners. Not only should the disabled have an equal right to work but it should be known that they can and do make important contributions to national development. It must be realized that among people with handicaps are also breadwinners and mothers with responsibility for the welfare of their family members. Therefore, the impact of disability often has important repercussions on family as well as the community.

The International Labor Organization has for decades now, through its Vocational Rehabilitation program, been contributing toward helping the handicapped, particularly in developing economies, to find their place in the sun. We have been instrumental in helping governments setting up basic services, training national staff, advising on legislation, and in creating employment for people with disabilities.

The year 1981 has been designated by the United Nations as the International Year for Disabled Persons (IYDP). Countries throughout the world are being asked to make meaningful contributions. One way to achieve action is to inform the public not only of the problems and needs but also the tremendous potential of disabled persons. Very often, negative attitudes and lack of opportunity are far more handicapping than the disability itself. Mr. Lamb's article is a positive step in influencing those attitudes.

ED SACKSTEIN,
ILO.
Geneva.

Pierre Bertin

In the brief obituary of French baritone Pierre Cernac (IHT, Oct. 19), it stated that he was professionally known as Pierre Bertin. He was actually born Pierre Bertin, but changed his name so as not to be confused with the wonderful actor of the same name.

While he was indeed well-known for his interpretations of the songs of Poulenc, as well as nearly every French composer of the last two centuries, I was surprised to see no mention of his activities as a teacher in the United States, Great Britain, and of course in France, where I often had the impression that he was sadly neglected by all but a handful of young French singers. In the three years I had the honor of studying the repertoire with him, it seemed that singers came more readily from New York than from the other side of Paris to have coachings in interpretation with him. Those who did were fortunate. I shall miss him badly.

CRAIG RUTENBERG.
London.

Art Critic Hailed

Michael Brenson's recent pieces on Jackson Pollack and Picasso (Weekend, Sept. 28, Oct. 19) won't be the last I hope. Insightful and clearly written, he doesn't just talk about and around the subject: He actually makes it understandable. This is art criticism as it should be.

GARRY APGAR.
Paris.

The Once And Future Crash

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Because ... happened exactly 50 ye... ago, many persons look to t... Great Crash for a guide to the pre... ent. But the story of what happe... in 1929 chiefly teaches how unlike... it is to happen again.

Far more instructive is the "ne... economic policy" which Preside... Nixon announced on Aug. 15, 19... For that event, though a missed o... portunity, shows what is requir... for a president to take control ... economic policy these days.

Panic in the stock market — sy... bolized by Black Tuesday on Oc... 29, 1929 — precipitated the troub... 50 years ago. The collapse of stoc... drove thousands of banks to th... wall. Failure of the banks entailed... quick drop in consumer and bus... ness demand, and a recession in th... United States. Foreign debtors, cu... off from U.S. credit, either pull... back on purchases in the Unite... States or tried to step up export... When their exports were blocked b... the Smoot-Hawley tariff, the U.S... recession spread through the indu... trial world.

Ruled Out

Now a stock market collapse ... virtually ruled out by the abundan... funds in the hands of institution... and private investors here an... abroad. The government stand... ready to save banks and to preve... ruinous drops in demand. Interna... tional institutions serve as fir... breaks against world depression.

So the economic doomsde... scenario now traverses different te... ritory. The starting point is the "s... transigent inflation" — to use th... term of Henry Kaufman of Sal... mon Brothers — which has gripp... the United States for the past ... years.

That inflation means decline i... what dollars will buy. But several... hundred billion worth of dollars a... now held by foreign governments... and institutions. The great danger i... that they may panic in a mass flig... from the dollar — inducing the kin... of trouble that nobody can describe... except as a catastrophe.

The way to avert catastrophe, ac... cordingly, is to take in hand U.S... inflation. But that involves doing a... lot of things simultaneously over a... long period of time.

One of the things required is a... strong energy policy that prevents... outsiders from restricting supply... and hiking prices in ways that pro... mote both inflation and recession in... the United States. Another is a... monetary policy which prevents... both excess borrowing and the kin... of crunch that yields a recession... and recovery by overstimulation.

Boom and Bust

A third requirement is a fiscal... budget policy that prevents the... boom and bust. A fourth is an... comes policy that restrains price... rises from feeding back into the sy... tem in the form of catch-up wa... increases which only induce mo... price rises.

Various presidents have tried bit... and pieces of this whole for shor... periods of time — without success... Jimmy Carter has applied moderat... tion in all things. But inflation... surged in ways that intensified th... energy problem, and obliged the... Federal Reserve Board to raise in... terest rates to a level which now... threatens a nasty recession.

Gerald Ford had a tough monet... tary policy and a tough fiscal poli... cy. But he was nowhere when it... came to wage restraint, and in framing energy policy he had to yield to... congressional worries about reces... sion.

Richard Nixon had a freeze on... wage and price rises. But he had no... energy policy and monetary restric... tions were eased in ways that fueled... a boom which blew off the inflati... tionary lid when the wage and price... controls were lifted.

Broad Action

The August, 1971, period is im... portant because it is the last time all... the elements of policy were drawn... simultaneously into the hands of a... president. Mr. Nixon and his advis... ers retired to Camp David in an at... mosphere of crisis. In that atmos... phere, they were able to take broad... action on the domestic and foreign... economic fronts — including the... wage and price freeze.

The actions were aborted and the... opportunity missed because the... economy was subsequently stimu... lated to avoid recession. But the les... son of what is possible in a crisis... atmosphere suggests the need to... elect in 1980 a president with a... sense of occasion — a capacity to... use crisis to the maximum.

For nobody can doubt that the... moment will soon be ripe again... History may not repeat itself. But... the continuing interplay of the... forces produces recurrent crises.

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Metropolis Rises in Desert As Saudis Look to Future

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

BAIL, Saudi Arabia (NYT) — A passenger car larts in and out between trucks carrying materials ild a new civilization: sewer and water pipes large gh for a man to stand in, small mountains of con- bags, quarried blocks of stone, mounds of gravel, gangling bars of steel.

e trucks are heading for Jubail, a town in the ng about 70 miles north of Dhahran, the oil capi- f Saudi Arabia.

ree years ago there was no road. Jubail was just her fishing village: 4,000 persons on the Gulf in of the forgotten corners of this country. Today, il is the site of one of the most ambitious develop- t projects on earth.

the year 2000, after an investment that may well \$40 billion, this dusty town rising in a harsh rt will be transformed into an industrial metropo- f 300,000 persons with 20 industries, two large and an international airport.

day, a single-lane highway to Jubail slices through lesert. Wild camels graze at the rare bushes that the landscape, and plantations of palm trees are d in by dead leaves.

the distance, columns of smoke rise from flared n the oil fields. On the other side of the road, the can barely be seen through the thick haze that s from a humidity of 100 percent and a tempera- of 110 degrees.

e outer limits of Jubail signal the magnitude — he challenge — of the project.

n-thousand identical blue and white houses are ged in neat rows stretching as far as the eye can The scene is crossed with paved roads lined with tlights, but the surrounding emptiness is eerie.

the end of next year, however, the initial working ingent of 15,000 men and their families is expected ove in. And by 1985, the work force will rise to *0 men of almost every nationality.*

ere are already 5,000 workers in Jubail, and the pulse is rising noticeably. According to the pro- ment director for the project, Tawfic Bodary, 275 racts have been signed and \$4 billion has been t since the project began in 1975. And more con- s will be signed.

e concept of Jubail was evolved in 1973 after the rupling of oil prices that dramatically raised Sau- rabia's income. Eager to supplant oil as its main e of revenues, the Saudi government looked at the ct as a way of building several industries using p, locally available energy.

bail also was meant to improve the economic ling of the nation's eastern province, where virtu- all of the country's oil — 9.5 million barrels a day pumped, but where little money is returned.

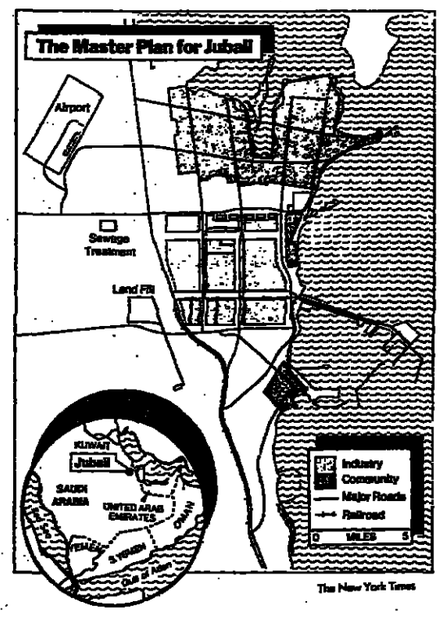
e California-based Bechtel Corp. was commis- d, and in 1975 it submitted a 20-year master plan e Saudis, who gave the project a top priority by ing a royal commission to carry it out.

chtel also received the contract to supervise con- tion. Now a number of companies from the Unit- tates, Britain, Japan, South Korea, Greece, Leba- and, of course, Saudi Arabia, among others, are ing out the work.

r the next two years, much of the work will con- rate on creating the infrastructure: the power, wa- waste-disposal and telecommunication systems; oads, railroads, ports, hospitals and housing.

e planned industrial ventures include four petro- ical plants, two oil refineries, a lubricating oil re- y, an aluminum smelter and a steel mill. The lis envision joint ventures with such international panies as Shell, Exxon, Mobil, Mitsubishi and Chemical.

it they have had difficulty in finding partners be-



The New York Times

'. . .Critics argue that Jubail might end up as a gigantic venture forever dependent on foreign laborers and costing much more to run than it will earn.'

cause many of the potential participants have questioned the project's profitability, given the almost total dependence on imported labor.

Saudi Arabia, with a native population of 3 million to 5 million, already has 2 million foreigners working here and will need more for the new industries.

Moreover, the potential partners have questioned the project's size and have wondered if there is a market for the steel and petrochemicals to be produced.

Some companies are asking the Saudis to scale down the size of the industrial projects and to guarantee them oil supplies over a long term in return for their participation in the joint ventures, according to sources here. And critics of the project argue that Jubail might end up as a gigantic venture forever dependent on foreign laborers and costing much more to run than it will earn.

The Saudis, however, are determined to build Jubail and are confident that it will meet their expectations.

Mother Teresa Serenely Leads Unaltered Life: Prayer and Care

By Michael T. Kaufman

CALCUTTA (NYT) — Five days after she was named the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Mother Teresa began her labors, as she always does, with devotions.

With her sisters, barefoot, she knelt on a stone floor, holding the Gospel and the alarm clock that roused her an hour earlier, at 4:30. Outside the residence the city heaved in the heavy, rosy morning air. Inside, a hundred nuns and *novitiates of the Missionaries of Charity meditated and* read from Luke.

Mother Teresa was at the back of the small chapel, near the door. Beyond the doorway, in a corridor, a Hindu woman in an expensive sari also knelt with her offering of flower petals. She comes every day, bringing flowers and waiting for an opportunity to touch Mother Teresa's feet in a Bengali act of homage. It was quiet, but there was purposeful activity.

Nuns and novitiates, waiting to file into the chapel as others filed out, washed their clothes in steel buckets in the courtyard below. A few were putting signs on the walls. One read, "Congratulations to our Dearest Mother."

Messages

Other notices, written on blackboards, contained messages from Mother Teresa. They are changed each week. "I prefer our sisters to make mistakes through kindness than to perform miracles through harshness," said one of this week's.

After the meditation and hymns, a young French priest *arrived to celebrate Mass. The 320 women received Com*munion, and Mother Teresa took her place among them. It was 7 a.m., and trolleys clattering on the lower circular road just outside signaled a change of tempo. Mother Teresa left her prayers. The Hindu woman touched her feet.

The 69-year-old nun descended to her downstairs office to receive the stream of well-wishers who have come every day since the prize was announced.

A volunteer asked Mother Teresa whether she had decided what she would say in her acceptance speech in Oslo. "I will say, 'Love one another as God loves each one of you,' " she answered.

It is the message of her life, and today it was being reaffirmed in the thousands of kindnesses taking place in the institutions she founded here.

Two blocks from the retreat is a building where, long before dawn, huge vats of cereal were cooked by local women hired by the mission. Several hundred people, most of whom live in the streets, waited with pans for what would probably be their only meal of the day. They carried cards, issued by the sisters, that identified them as poor *and entitled them and their children to the food. Seven* thousand meals are served here every morning. But that is just a sideline.

The place is actually a nursery. In one room there were 25 infants, between 6 and 8 months old, who were abandoned or given up by unmarried mothers.

There was no crying as the children lay in the rows of neatly painted cribs. Sisters and lay volunteers darted between the rows, and the major task at the moment appeared to be fondling. The children were cuddled and hugged with the recognition that love is an elemental human need for both receiver and giver.

In other rooms were older children who scampered to embrace visitors. "Hello, uncle, good morning, aunt," they proclaimed. Three little girls were to leave this week for


Associated Press
Mother Teresa: Life continues as before. . .

adoptive homes in Italy. They had been told, but did not fully realize, what the news meant. On the staircases were photographs of youngsters in their new homes overseas. Each year the children send cards and pictures.

Most of the healthy children will be placed for adoption in India or abroad. "The healthy boys go very fast," said Sister Agnes. "In India people want boys very much."

Sister Agnes was the first to join Mother Teresa in her service to the poor 29 years ago. The sister had just graduated from the exclusive Loretto Convent School here, where Mother Teresa was the principal.

There are other children — older or physically disabled or brain-damaged — who are harder to place. On the terrace was a group of children who had come here after living for years with extreme malnutrition.

There was a boy of 7 who looked like a child of 2. He arrived a year ago with his sister, who is 5. A few months ago he learned to walk on his matchstick legs. His sister has not yet walked.

There are a dozen such children at the home, where they are dressed neatly, fed fortified foods and, as in all Mother Teresa's facilities, given love.

Now it was almost noon. At the Khalighat Temple, the center of Hindu life in this city, is Mother Teresa's first project — her "home for the destitute dying." Like the other facilities, it is clean, spare and functional. There is a ward for men that has 61 patients and a ward for women that has 45. The men were dressed in blue hospital pajamas, the women in a variety of cloaks.

As with the children, there were no cries of pain or anguish. Some of the patients were unconscious and will die within a day or two, but many were alert. Half of those who come here, weak and failing, recover and leave. In the women's ward there was even some laughter as patients cuddled and patted the hair of a Japanese volunteer.

Among those helping with the men was Hari Shankhar Das. He was giving out medicines and comforting those who could still respond to kindness. He is a civil engineer, a Hindu, and for two years he has come here every day to work for two hours before going to his office. He said he was inspired by the woman people here call Mother.

Chronic Surplus in Farm-Labor Force: Time Bomb in Hardscrabble Andalusia

By Harry Debelius

EBRIJA, Spain (IHT) — There is a time bomb ticking away in this chronically underemployed, acutely class- ious part of southern Spain, where protest songs are o flamenco rhythms and people think twice about ing off their fine riding horses at the fairs.

"we don't get at the root of the problem, there's going an explosion here," warns town councillor Gonzalo hez, as he takes a seat at the single wooden table in the y, one-room meeting hall of the Farm Laborers' Un- SOC).

'e're going to try to prevent the outbreak of terrorism. only favors the right," he said. "But if we don't show come figures of average families are hard to establish. Not only the men, but women and children as well, sign on at harvest time when and where they can. At least 1,000 men and women from Lebrija worked last month in the sherry-grape harvest. When it ended, the number of unemployed here jumped by 1,000.

The lack of work is chronic and critical. The traditional escape valve of emigration has been virtually closed, with Spanish and European industry feeling the restrictive effects of the energy crisis. Inflation reduces the purchasing power of farm workers' families, who face long months of idleness.

Their exposure to a consumer society, largely via television, and to political freedom, since the death of Franco

'The lack of work is chronic and critical. The traditional escape valve of emigration has been virtually closed, with Spanish and European industry feeling the restrictive effects of the energy crisis.'

angs, that terrorism will develop. In Arcos de la Fron- [a nearby town] last summer, we had to hold our peo- back. 'Companions,' we told them, 'don't smash the ows of the small businessmen.' "

e does not mention the bank windows that were shed in the same angry demonstration by unemployed workers.

nchez has just finished his daily stint at the town hall. , as on most evenings, he will work at union headquar- In addition to being assistant mayor of this town on dge of the valley of the Guadalquivir, Sanchez — an rienced field hand — is a regional organizer for SOC. organization forms part of the larger Andalusian kers' Union (SAT), which in turn is an element of the al Communist Unitarian Union (SU).

he municipal government, like that of nearly every in Andalusia, is leftist. In Lebrija's case, the pro- ese Communist Andalusian Workers' Party (PTA) inates.

e fields and vineyards just outside Lebrija are not part ast estates. The town's landowners are not big-business ers. However, there are many large farms and ranches ndalusia.

Family Effort

family with one wage-earner employed in seasonal work has an annual income of around \$3,000. Those have the space outside their adobe homes stretch their ings by raising a few chickens and growing vegetables.

ndalusia's landless, casual farmhands and their families oor — some all but destitute. The level of unemploy- is extremely high in the countryside. Yet reliable in- nearly four years ago, have made them aware of what they are missing.

Statistics give a less vivid picture of the size of Andalusia's occasionally employed labor force than does the sight of trainloads of Spaniards leaving the provincial capital of Seville, about 70 kilometers north of here, to harvest grapes in France.

It is not that the French pay more; it is simply that there are jobs. Workers get approximately the same wages during the harvest in the sherry district, perhaps even a bit more. But there are more than enough laborers for the vinyards of both Spain and France.

When the trainloads return from France, the people go home to await the ripening of the olive crop in December and hope that olive oil prices will make it profitable for plantation owners to harvest the crop, rather than leave the olives on the trees as some have done in recent years.

The government has pumped millions of dollars into make-work projects in the area, funneling cash through town halls for use in local public works projects. But by the time the money is distributed to thousands of villages, there is little for each. In any case it is only a palliative, not a remedy, since it creates no lasting wealth.

Such are the politics of Andalusia that the most conserv- ative trade union in the area — the Workers' Commissions (CO) — is the one linked to Santiago Carrillo's Spanish Communist Party (PCE).

In the neighboring farm town of Trebujena earlier in the day, Miguel Campo, a veteran farm-labor organizer for Workers' Commissions, proposed a solution to Andalusia's labor tension.

"There's a remedy," he said. "Commercialize and process the agricultural products here instead of shipping them off to other parts of the country for canning and freezing. That would employ more people.

"There's a lack of markets in this area. It's uneconomical to ship unprocessed food so far. The situation isn't new. It's endemic. Andalusian farm workers, especially in the area around the Bay of Cadiz, are among the poorest parts of the country," Campo said.

In Lebrija, SOC leaders accuse the government of cooperating with capitalists in an attempt to block the establishment of food-processing industries here. SOC's argument is that it is in the capitalists' interests to maintain a pool of cheap labor here.

However, the very aggressiveness of labor movements in the area may be one of the reasons that potential investors have hesitated to rationalize the marketing system.





Last July, SOC staged a strike against the introduction of farm machinery in sugar beet plantations. Labor leaders argued that the machinery would reduce the jobs available in the region. Their solution was to call out idle farmhands to halt the machinery — by physically occupying it and by blocking roads. There were clashes with the Guardia Civil, some machinery reportedly was damaged, four protesters were taken ino custody and fines totaling about \$40,000 were levied against the union.

Yet SOC did not lose. Those seized by police were released almost immediately, the fines remained unpaid pending the outcomes of appeals and some farm managers renounced the use of machinery — probably fearing it might be wrecked.

It is hard to say how long the situation will last. It is likely that some farmers will sidestep the issue next year by planting other crops, but the basic problem will remain: The conflict between the need to mechanize to improve a farm's competitive position and the surplus of manpower.

SOC and the government are urging farmers to plant crops that require a large amount of manual labor, but farmers will probably only do so if a reasonable profit is assured. Yet that solution will remain viable only until technology comes up with more efficient, mechanized methods of handling such crops.

Confiscation

Government officials are also beginning to enforce legislation that authorizes the confiscation of "manifestly improvable" farmlands to reduce friction between landlords who can afford to leave their land uncultivated and the landless who want land to work.

In Lebrija, Sanchez leaves the union hall and walks the two blocks through the dark, narrow street to the main square. It is crowded with young couples, walking hand in handwith no place else to go.

The same plaza will be just as full 12 hours later — with men hoping someone will come along and offer them a chance to earn some money that day. The main squares of Andalusia's towns are the traditional labor markets, and the supply outstrips the demand.

Those figures among the palm trees and the geraniums, in the central squares of hundreds of southern Spanish towns, are part of the Andalusian time bomb. It cannot be deactivated unless they are removed from the plaza.

Mixed-Blood Chinese Are in Search of Their Heritage

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP) — Zheng Lianqun never saw his American father. His frightened Chinese grandmother burned the only picture when the Korean conflict broke out. But his light skin and freckles betray his heritage and for two years he has been selling his blood to finance a search for his past.

Huang Yi, an auto mechanic with less obviously Caucasian features, only knows that his American father had a dragon tattoo on one arm and a name sounding like "Ozzie." Huang has come *400 miles only to discover the* Chinese Army guards will not even let him inside the U.S. Embassy to try to find out more.

Zheng, 32, and Huang, 30, are just two of thousands of Chinese to whom normalization of relations between the United States and China means much more than a shift in international politics. The U.S. Embassy here, and its consulate in Canton, are being deluged by Chinese who have some U.S. connection that they have kept hidden for years and now see a chance to solve a mystery in their lives.

U.S. officials say unexpected numbers of Chinese are beginning to inquire about social security and other U.S. government benefits they feel entitled to by past connections.

Surnames First

Zheng, a bricklayer, thinks his father's name is Louis George or George Lewis. The Chinese put surnames first so he is not sure. The man served in the transport battalion of the First Marine Division in Tianjin from 1945 to 1946, when he married Zheng's mother, a 20-year-old jute mill worker named Li Shuzhen, Zheng says.

He says his mother's relatives tell him his mother succeeded in getting a U.S. immigrant visa in May, 1947, and followed her husband to San Diego, putting their first child up for adoption because she decided the trip would be too hard on a three-month-old baby. She promised to send for him later. Her mother in Shandong received a picture of her with her U.S. husband and two more small children about three years later. The husband wrote his mother-in-law from Korea, but she burned the letter and no more came.

Beginning in 1977, Zheng went to what then was the U.S. liaison office. He had to go back 10 times over a yearlong period before he got a letter from an embassy official that allowed him to enter the building. He has returned nine times since, with embassy officers inititating several unsuccessful searches of military record centers in the United States. Embassy officials have told him it is hopeless but Zheng refuses to accept this.

Embassy officers estimate they receive as many as 20 letters a week from Chinese seeking information on lost relatives that might eventually produce visas for them to the United States. "This is one of the few cases we just haven't been able to trace," a spokesman said.

Zheng estimates his father would be about 72 now, and his mother 54. A friend of the mother's who was an interpreter for the Americans introduced them in 1946, neighbors told Zheng after he felt at ease enough about U.S.-China relations to begin to inquire.

"I had it in my head before. Other children would tease *me and call me a 'big old Yankee' because of the way I* looked, but I thought it was a joke, because I had a Chinese mother and father," Zheng said.

"Then in 1972 when the Shanghai communique was published [re-establishing official U.S.-Chinese contacts] my adoptive mother and people who knew came and told me I was mixed blood — my mother was Chinese, and my father American."

Around the Galleries

Brussels Exhibition Pays Homage to Rogier van der Weyden

Brussels

Rogier van der Weyden, Official Artist to the City of Brussels. Maison du Roi, Grand'Place, to Nov. 18.

When Rogier van der Weyden, then Rogier de la Pasture of Tournai, arrived in Brussels the city was busy ruining itself financially building sumptuous palaces and pleasure gardens, organizing fetes and offering loans to lure the ruling Dukes of Burgundy into permanent residence. Most courts of those times were itinerant, moving from town to town to settle briefly into one palace before flitting on to the next, and the Burgundians were considered a rich prize, cultured, luxury-loving, with a large retinue of nobles and hangers-on who were all potential patrons for artisans and merchants. Rogier was already a Master Painter who had made a name for himself beyond his home town of Tournai, when the city, mindful of its cultural image, decided to increase its prestige by appointing him as official artist.

He held the post from about 1435 to his death in 1464; carrying out commissions for the city that probably included painting city and family escutcheons on walls, ceilings and arches, decorating interiors, and helping out with preparations for fetes, as well as painting the religious works and royal portraits his reputation thrived on. The French cannon bombardment of the Grand'Place in 1695 destroyed the murals he painted covering entire walls of the imposing and, at that time, newly built Town Hall. City archives and accounts containing information on his activities and work that could have been invaluable for attribution and dating purposes were burned during the assault.

Meticulous care has been taken with attributions in the detailed catalog with its copious documentation and quotes from the opinions of recognized experts on Flemish painting. One undisputed masterpiece by Rogier, his "Descent from the Cross," is not in the show, since the Prado was reluctant to expose the painting to the risks of travel. A full-scale color photograph on wood backing has been hung for study in relation to the other works and gives a clear idea of this artist's essentially compassionate handling of the subject, infusing it with a warmth and immediacy in spite of its sculptural grouping unknown among the Flemish painters before him.

Curators from the Washington National Gallery, the Houston Fine Arts Museum, the Paul Getty Museum, the Metropolitan Museum, each guarding a painting in a specially humidified and ventilated crate, flew in from the United States on the day the exhibition was due to open for an evening preview. The director of the city's museums, Arlette Smolar-Meynart breathed a sigh of relief as the blank spaces were filled in on time.

The Washington contribution is an apposite one: a painting of St. George slaying the dragon. For Brussels, dragon-killer St. George is St. Michel, patron saint and emblem of the city for centuries, with his statue topping the Town Hall spire. Tiny but neatly filled with detail and an effect of distance, the painting has St. George lancing the dragon in the foreground, pious maiden kneeling behind him, and in the background a fairytale town with a distinct touch of Old Brussels, an imaginary turreted castle perched on a rock overlooking it, and an inland sea stretching away to the horizon giving the work surprising depth and openness. Its partner painting, the Thyssen Madonna and Child, has the unmistakable finesse of a Weyden, while the St. George scene could, according to experts, be the work of his atelier, although the two panels together are believed to have originally formed a diptych.

Portraits of the ducal family and ordinary citizens form a large part of his surviving *oeuvre*, as he became Court Portraitist to the Burgundian Dukes in addition to his city appointment; the chain of the Golden Fleece Order, with its tiny, limp lamb pendant appearing in several of the paintings proved a useful element in identifying the sitter and pinpointing his rank.

About 20 paintings, several drawings, one tapestry taken from a Weyden painting, and wood carvings from the 15th and 16th century inspired by Weyden works make up this small and intimate show.

— RONA DOBSON



J.P. Getty Museum

Portrait of Isabel of Portugal from Weyden's atelier.

London

Andrew Holmes, Thumb Gallery, 20-21 D'Arblay Street, London W.1., to Nov. 2.

This show of color-pencil drawings and silkscreen prints by Holmes, an architect-artist, is inspired by U.S. freight trucks and railroad locomotives, which are portrayed with awesome realism.

* * *

Matthew Smith (1879-1959), Browse & Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W.1., to Nov. 3.

Sir Matthew Smith was the most French in feeling of English painters who lived and worked in France from 1908 through 1940, except for his army service in World War I. This centenary show of 27 of Smith's best paintings well demonstrates his right to a place in the mainstream of European art.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Rome

Gazette des Beaux Arts, European Printmaking in the 19th Century, Libreria Giulia, Via Giulia 148, Rome, through October.

The review Gazette des Beaux Arts was founded in 1859 by Charles Blanc and is still regularly published today. It proposed the "retrospective and contemporary study of all manifestations of art and curiosity (architecture, painting, etching, decorative arts and music)." What made it successful at once was the high quality of the etchings, drypoints and other prints by the best painters of the period, which it published.

Here the original prints, 67 treasures from a private collection, are almost all remarkable: from Corot, Delacroix and Fantin-Latour, Manet, Rodin, Pisarro and Renoir, to Whistler, John Sloan and John Marin, to name a few. A Millet etching of a peasant mother spoon-feeding her child, a Berthe Morisot "Lesson" in drypoint, Bracquemont's landscape, the frothy Gibson girls by De Nittis and Helleu, the diverging railroad tracks by Raffaelli, Sisley's riverscape, are among the most vivid. Every work here fuses technical grace, human insight and lively observation in a way few other mediums can achieve.

* * *

30 Years of the German Democratic Republic and Treasures from the Berlin State Museums, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Nazionale 194, Rome, to Nov. 10

A scatter of spoils from the East Berlin museums, superb examples of Egyptian, Greek, Roman art, early Christian and Byzantine fragments, despite the spotty and arbitrary selection, give an adequate roundup of the roots and high points of our civilization.

A group of early Renaissance German wood carvings is more complete and coherent — a Madonna from the upper Rhine, a unicorn hunt in linden wood of 1480, a Saint George from Bavaria, Saint Margaret, and a Saint Anne threesome from Kleve, are most intricately cut, while still expressing medieval faith and humility.

After some Renaissance Carrara marbles, and excursions into the best realms of decorative art, we come to the painting section, from Mannerism until today. Here best remembered are a Caravaggiesque Honthorst, Poussin's grave self-portrait, the woman painter Therbusch by her own hand among the tools of her trade in 1780, a typically dark and bright Tuscan landscape by Boecklin, and a curious, early De Chirico.

Again a specifically German development, printmaking, its linear influence the steadiest undercurrent of all German art, is a complete group. It ranges from the medieval to Expressionism, to today's Russian-type propaganda style.

Then there are glimpses of the impressionist Slevogt and Corinth, the mediocre but celebrated Liebermann, and a great Kokoschka: a small but splendid canvas where only a few vibrant brush flicks and marks over vivid flat areas of paint convey the quivering complexity and bustle of a cityscape.

The Expressionists and even more the social realists of the '20s are the most pertinent to the theme, the German Democratic Republic's 30th birthday. Their stark realism, coupled with a sturdy dash of belief like that in the old wood carvings, is best represented by Querner, Grundig and particularly Nagel.

After that there was Nazism, and the debatable products of that period have been properly neglected.

The handicraft section, in which a live glass blower fashions vases, and a girl in peasant costume decorates Easter eggs, is conventionally modernistic. Beyond this a wealth of photographic and other documentation is available to the hardened visitor.

Despite the extraordinary quality of many of the exhibits, the major part not made but collected in Germany, this is a sadly typical government exhibition. As in almost all official shows today, art objects are used as trophies to promote a nationalist cause.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

Paris

Marc Chagall, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to Nov. 15.

Marc Chagall is 92 this year and the Maeght Gallery is presenting 20 of his paintings done over the past two years. We all know what Chagall paints, and nobody should expect any surprises in this respect: the lovers, the painter, the bouquet, the cock, the violin, the goat, the cow, the horse, the Reb, the angel, the village and its dream.

The surprise is rather that despite the repetition one still finds something fresh in these works, and that the freshness should appear most distinctly in certain works which can be taken as a vision of death, or of life seen in the perspective of death. In "Saint-Paul au Soleil Couchant," we have darkness descending on the town. Chagall bathes the whole scene in black, which he did not use too lavishly in the past. But in the gathering night, the figures glow with an extraordinary brightness and with a tenderness which, in this work, cannot be considered facile. There are two towns in the painting; Saint-Paul is below, still touched by sunlight, and hovering in the sky above is the Jewish village, hunched in the gloom, and with a red sliver of sun sinking out of sight, an old man with his bundle setting out down the street, a woman waving goodbye. In the foregound floats the perennial painter, and towards him, floating too, comes a woman, hand on heart, with a huge bouquet, red and shining like the sun. A Chagalian cliche? Certainly. But redeemed from the cliche's fate by an undeniable intensity, both as painting and as emotion.

Chagall, in his 90s, shows a serene mastery of the light and darkness of color. He tells his family tale, but when old men tell their tales they are often worth attending.

* * *

Arpad Szenes, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 3.

Szenes' understated canvases are pale but well structured visions of clouds, seas, waves and winds. The subject matter is suggested in patterns and hues rather than shown. Good taste in an old-fashioned sense, is not a requirement in art, not is it always a guarantee of quality, but Szenes possesses it, and in his work it clearly is a quality thanks to which his restricted range and subdued register give satisfaction to the eye.

* * *

L'Art demoniaque des origines a nos jours, Louvre des Antiquaires, 2 Place du Palais Royal, Paris 1, to Nov. 12.

The exhibition is set in the new galleries of the Louvre des Antiquaires and is naturally intended to draw the public to this emporium. The subject is interesting and there is a fairly large collection of objects of every sort. Unfortunately the approach to the subject is dilettantish, its analysis is confused and ambiguous, and the presentation of objects with nothing in common, quaintly displayed in ill-lit corners and usually with nothing more than a summary identification, generates little understanding of the theme announced in the title. Gustave Dore's plate for "Paradise Lost" showing Satan speeding towards "this pendent world", is identified as "the fall of Satan." Its presence in such an exhibition is anecdotal and unjustified, though that of a devil-headed cane, reportedly made out of human bone and skin, seems proper enough. The weakness of the show is that no methodical approach to the subject has been defined, and commentary oscillates between cultured generalities and the barker's spiel ("we do not wish to shatter the serenity of our visitors, but . . .").

* * *

Oswaldo Romberg, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 10.

Romberg's subject is also color, and his approach is didactic, which might quite easily put one off. The point he appears to be making is that color barely emerges from the unconscious level of perception on which it communicates something to the viewer. It is a subject about which it is very difficult to say something articulate, except in technical terms bearing on this or that painter's craft and his manner of using his colors pure or mixing some amount of black into them. Since there is no clear language in which to speak about color, and no firm notions about what color expresses, critics generally avoid going into the matter too deeply, which is strange, considering all that color communicates.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

The Art Market

French Museums Pre-empt Top Works

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT) — Once in a while auction rooms are turned into museums of a special kind. A collection formed 20 or 30 years ago, when unique and highly important pieces were to be had with relative ease, comes up for sale. During the short time allowed for presale viewing, it is possible to do everything you dream of doing in a museum but would get you into trouble.

You can look at the pieces from every angle, touch and even handle them — which is essential. The neutral environment of other objects of inferior quality brings out the perfection of a masterpiece better than the setting of a museum in which everything is on the same level. It has an intoxicating effect on today's frustrated collector, who loses all sense of proportion and decides the sky is the limit.

It happened Wednesday at the Palais d'Orsay. The remnants of the collection of Georges Ryaux, an antique dealer who died 10 years ago, were being auctioned by Herve Chayette, one of 76 Parisian auctioneers. Ryaux was an antique dealer of the old school, with a wide spectrum of interests ranging from medieval sculpture to 18th century masters via the Renaissance. He would not lecture you on art history but he had the right stuff. He bought ordinary objects for stock and unforgettable pieces for his own collection. Wednesday's sale had that mixture, with the required proportion of gems.

The first sensation was a set of three faience panels of the 16th century. They were made in Rouen about 1560-70 by a man called Masseot Abaquesne. Two vertical panels and one horizontal one all relate to the theme of Noah's ark. The composition is obviously based on Flemish engravings. But the potter's color scheme — buttercup yellows, intense ultramarine blues, purplish mauves, pale almond greens — and the glazed surface give the panels an utterly different appearance. Nothing like it has been seen in the auction market with in any living dealer's memory, expert George Lefevre pointed out.

It had been made known that an export license would not be granted. The panels rose to 297,000 francs. A representative of the French National Museums promptly stood up and announced that the French museums were substituting themselves for the last bidder, pre-empting the set.

Virgin and Child

The next gem was a standing Virgin and Child in polychrome limestone. It was executed in the 14th century by an anonymous artist from an area of Lorraine then in the Germanic cultural sphere. Wednesday's piece is the finest this reporter remembers seeing anywhere in the market. The curving movement of the standing figure of the Virgin, her upper torso drawn back half in surprise, half in protection of the child Jesus, the intense yet ambiguous expression of her half-closed eyes, the polychromy beautifully painted to an old ivory color, are incomparable. It would draw crowds in a museum. Indeed, it will. At 220,570 francs, the agent of the French museums again declared the piece pre-empted — to the surprise and delight of French connoisseurs. Properly sold on the international market, it would fetch considerably more.

In the evening session, devoted to old master paintings, there were again a few museum pieces but this time the pattern was different.

The first great piece was a still life attributed to Fede Galizia (1578-c.1630), an Italian woman painter who specialized in still lifes. Connoisseurs call her the Italian Louise Moillon — after her French contemporary. Specialists cannot remember seeing a work of hers at auction since World War II. This one had two strips added at the top and the bottom — probably to fit it into a frame. The painting is otherwise well preserved, despite the cataloger's warning against "some restoration work." It whizzed to 330,570 francs, and well worth it. It will clearly end up in a museum one day, but apparently no French museum was in the market for it now.

Largilliere Landscape

The second rarity was a very large decorative painting attributed to the famous Nicolas de Largilliere — a landscape seen beyond a doorsill on which a cat snarls at two cockatoos. A stage curtain frames it as if it had just been pulled open. This is obviously a fun piece, not a great work. At the sale, the expert provided two bits of information omitted in the catalog. It had once been in the collection of "Philippe de Rothschild" — no other specification — and Largilliere "had it in his country house." It soared to 660,570 francs, and up went the hand of the French museums' buyer, who got this too.

These were the two works of most obvious interest. Yet they were not the most expensive, by far. The top price was paid for a unpleasant-looking picture which, the French museums had announced before the sale, would not be allowed out of the country. The subject matter, a gathering in a park, is conventionally treated by Gabriel de Saint-Aubin, an 18th-century *petit maitre*. Heavy restoration work has done little to add to its charm. Normally the French museums' denial of an export license kills any auction item. On Wednesday, the painting created the freakish sensation of the evening as it zoomed to 1.59 million francs, definitely the world record for works of the light-hearted, and generally more attractive, Saint-Aubin.

This was not the only oddity of the evening. Two tiny — 17.5 by 14 centimeters — genre scenes by Adriaen Van Ostade, little more than 17th-century Dutch picture postcards, each went up to 440,000 francs. But a marvelous painting attributed to Louis-Gabriel Moreau was knocked down at only 69,770 francs, the evening's good buy.

All told, the appearance of the museum pieces underscored the potential of the French market. Because there were enough old master paintings to justify the effort, several dealers of international repute made the trip or dispatched agents. The young auctioneer, who was having his first "good" sale, had done his utmost. He rented the posh Parisian saleroom and invested in an expensive catalog with several color plates. He also happens to have a very good auction style, combining courtesy, a slightly self-deprecating manner (contrasting with some of his colleagues) and a perfect tempo.

His debut could hardly have been more successful.

New York Auction

'Icebergs' Painting Sold for $2.5 Million

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — "Icebergs," the long-lost masterpiece by Frederic Edwin Church, the American 19th-century landscape painter, was sold yesterday for $2.5 million, the highest price ever paid at public sale for an American painting.

The price for "Icebergs" — which had hung unidentified for years in a home for delinquent boys in Manchester, England — has been surpassed only twice in art history, by Titian's "Death of Actaeon" at $4 million in 1971 and Velazquez's "Juan de Pareja" at $5.5 million in 1970.

The oil, painted by Church after he had sketched icebergs off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, was acclaimed when it was first shown in 1861 as the "most splendid work of art that has yet been produced in this country."

It was purchased at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York by an American collector who did not want to be identified. The final bidding was between two private American buyers who battled it out over the telephone.

Minutes later, James Miller, a Sotheby British paintings specialist who originally recognized the painting as a Church from a photograph, placed a transatlantic call to the sellers of the work in Manchester to relay the news of the record price. He spoke with C.A. Hilditch, director of Manchester Social Services, owner of Rose Hill, a reformatory for boys that had decided to dispose of the painting to raise funds for maintaining and improving the institution.

"There was a prolonged silence," Miller reported. "After all, the painting went for more than double their wildest hopes." Then, Miller said, Hilditch spoke:

" 'It's a very good bit of news at the end of a hard day.' "

John Marion, chairman and chief auctioneer at Sotheby's, gaveled the sale in 3 minutes and 45 seconds before a standing-room-only audience of 800. The bidding opened at $500,000 and advanced at $50,000 increments. When the hammer fell at $2.5 million, the audience cheered at what is the highest figure ever registered at an art auction in the United States. It eclipsed the $2.3 million bid in 1961 in that same room for Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer," which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The presale estimate of "Icebergs" was $750,000 to $1 million. The previous record for American art was $980,000, recorded at Sotheby's in Los Angeles in June, 1978, with the sale of George Caleb Bingham's "The Jolly Flatboatmen No. 2" to Hirschl & Adler, the New York dealers.

Peter Rathbone, who heads Sotheby's American paintings department, said, that although the previous record set for a Church, a year ago, was only $230,000, "Icebergs" was regarded as a far more significant painting and the only one Church ever did of this subject.

When the painting was first shown in New York in 1861, a report in The New York Tribune described it as "thoroughly original in conception and execution." "It is," the report added, "an absolutely wonderful picture, a work of genius that illustrates the time and the country producing it."

Two years later, the painting was exhibited in London, then sold. Until last June, the identity of the owner was unknown. It is now known that Sir Edward William Watkins, a railroad tycoon, bought it and hung it in Rose Hill, his residence in Manchester. After his death in 1901, the mansion changed hands several times, but the painting remained in the house. Later owners were unaware of who had painted the work or what it was worth.

Eventually the house was taken over by the city and transformed into the home for delinquent boys. Recently, the need for funds prompted Hilditch to send a photograph to Sotheby's of London asking what the painting might bring.

Miller recognized the painting and contacted Sotheby's U.S. specialists in New York. In June Grete Meilman of the New York staff viewed the painting, which was hung without its frame on a stairlanding used only by the institution's staff, and confirmed his judgment.

Then the outsized and weighty oak-backed painting — it measures more than 5 by 9 feet and weighs 500 pounds outside of its frame — was shipped to New York, where it was cleaned and placed on exhibition at Sotheby's.

Sale Is Not a Record

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Sotheby Parke Bernet has retracted a claim that it set a world auction record for jewelry and acknowledged that Christie's still holds the record. A Sotheby spokeswoman said of the $8.61 million brought in during a two-day auction last week: "It isn't a record for the world — just for North America." She acknowledged that Christie's still held the world record with a $12.46-million sale in May of this year.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — The second program in Radio France's "20th-Century Perspectives" series, on Oct. 27 will be devoted to the Paris-based American composer Eugene Kurtz. At 2:30 p.m., Kurtz's "Logo" for clarinet, piano and percussion, and Sonata "quasi un'opera" for solo violin will be performed, along with works by Gottschalk, Schoenberg, Crumb, Beyron and Steven Robert Kleiman. At 6 p.m., Sylvain Cambreling will conduct the Orchestre National in a program that includes Kurtz's "Solitary Walker," the French premiere of fragments of Debussy's unfinished opera "The Fall of the House of Usher," and works by Berlioz and Ives.

* * *

ZURICH — Rudolf Nureyev's staging of "Don Quixote" will have its Swiss premiere Oct. 27 in a co-production by the Zurich Ballet (with the Deutsche Oper Berlin) with Deborah Dobson as Kitri, Jonas Kage as Basilio, and Michael Ihlemeyer of the Vienna State Opera ballet in the title part. Andre Prosser will conduct, and the designer is Nicholas Georgiadis. Other performances are scheduled for Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 3, 9 and 11.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, October 27-28, 1979

Chaos Feared in Oil Mart

EW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — oil market is near chaos after collapse of price-stabilizing ef- by the Organization of Petro- Exporting Countries. "It is a plete shambles," says a crude- ader at a major oil company. mong the developments:

In the spot market, where a rel- ly small amount of petroleum sold under long-term contracts aded, Mideast crudes are selling $37 to $38 a barrel, and prices ising.

Iran is pressing its contract omers to take more oil at spot s, and the Iranians are asking s that have gone beyond $40 and are understood to be approach- ing $50 a barrel.

● Purchasers of Nigerian oil were waiting tensely for the week- end in fear the African producer will match the more than 12-percent increase of $2.77 a barrel by Libya and Algeria.

● Sellers of North Sea oil are preparing to move their quotes up a similar amount if Nigeria moves.

So far this month, five of OPEC's 13 members have increased official oil quotes, in what appears to be a new round of price leapfrogging by producers.

Until this week, only Libya had broken the $23.50-a-barrel "ceiling" established by OPEC in June. Libya advanced its top price to $26.27 a barrel from $23.50. On Wednesday, however, Algeria announced that the price for its key grade would be increased to $26.27 a barrel to match the top price set by Libya.

Nigerian Question Mark

Libya, Algeria and Nigeria produce similar low-sulfur oil. The African producers often move in tandem in pricing petroleum, and representatives of the three met recently in London to discuss fourth-quarter prices. Sources said that Nigeria agreed to hold prices where they were if Algeria would do the same.

Nigeria had notified its contract buyers early this month that prices for the fourth quarter would be the same as in the third quarter. How much longer this restraint will hold in view of the Algerian action is not known. Meanwhile, Nigerian and other African crudes are being sold on the spot market at about $40 a barrel.

So are Iranian crudes. It is known that some contract purchasers of Iranian crude have been paying $38 to $40 a barrel for occasional cargoes in recent weeks. The prices being asked by the Iranians this month apparently have been rising around $1 a barrel every few days.

Reports published in Iran yesterday said that a cargo of Iranian crude had been sold at $45 a barrel. Some U.S. crude-oil trading sources said they understood the Iranians were asking $46 to $48 currently. One source said he has heard that the price is as high as $50 a barrel.

Yamani Dismisses Report

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said here that his country has no plans to increase oil production from its current level of 9.5 million barrels daily, replying to reports this week that a 1-MBD increase was being considered as a means to help stabilize prices.

Europe Warned Inflation Inherent Danger in EMS

NN, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — sing the central bank's deter- ation to defend monetary stabil- President Otmar Emminger of Bundesbank warned today that European Monetary System become a vehicle for communi- flation, rather than a basis for ility.

ddressing a building industry p, the outgoing central bank also saw great difficulties for n monetary authorities in de- ing the "relative stability" of Deutsche mark against the dol- "But the Bundesbank will not it in its defense of monetary ility," Mr. Emminger said.

e noted the relatively low infla- rate in West Germany com- d to its EEC partners. In this ext, he said the EMS's opera- so far was "especially disap- ting," because, in the longer the system developed by the mon Market could make it e "a community of inflation the hoped-for community of ility."

hen the EMS was realigned on 23, Mr. Emminger is known to sought a 3-percent average re- ation of the mark, instead of 2.15 percent actually agreed, to t inflation-rate disparities.

A study by the five leading West German economic research institutes released earlier this week showed that the West German average 1979 inflation rate is likly to be 4.5 percent compared with 15 percent in Italy, 11 percent in France, 10 percent in Denmark and 4.5 percent in Belgium and the Netherlands, all EMS members. Inflation rates in major countries outside the EMS are 13.5 percent for Britain, 11 percent for the United States and 9.5 percent for Canada.

The greater risk now is losing stability rather than slower growth, Mr. Emminger warned. He cited the U.S. situation as "a shocking example" that "in the long run one cannot buy growth through more inflation." Now, he said, Washington is accepting a recession to at least regain control over inflation.

Mr. Emminger said inflation had to be fought as early as possible and "before it takes power." He added that incremental increases in domestic interest rates are not sufficient to meet inflationary trends. Rather, central banks should restrict the money supply and credit volume, something that is done now by the Federal Reserve and was done before by the Bundesbank.

Fed Acknowledges Data Error

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The Federal Reserve Board acknowledged yesterday that it had made a massive error in calculating the basic money supply measure for the first two weeks of October, a mistake that created additional turmoil in unsettled money markets and, according to dealers, caused large losses for some financial institutions.

A spokesman for the New York Fed attributed the $3.7-billion error to a reporting mistake by an unidentified bank on Oct. 3 and Oct. 10.

Money market dealers responded to the Fed's revision with bitterness. Several bankers said they did not believe the Fed's excuse. They said that an individual bank would have had to make a $20-billion error in calculating its own deposits to cause the $3-billion downward revision.

Stunning Report

Dealers were stunned the previous Thursday when the Fed reported a $2.8-billion rise in the money supply for the week ended Oct. 10. Most had expected little or no change in M-1. The actual change, according to the Fed's latest estimates, was a decline of $200 million.

The overstatement also appeared to have caused the Fed to act aggressively on Oct. 19 in draining money from the economy, the dealers said.

Many investors, including banks, make investment decisions based on reports of the growth of the money supply. When growth is faster than the Fed's presumed target, investors expect tighter conditions. When M-1 growth slows, these expectations, and investments, are changed.

A money manager for one New York bank said that his institution lost money as a result of the Fed's miscalculation. "How the hell can we make money in these reckless conditions?" he asked.

'Bunch of Clowns'

"They've got to be a bunch of clowns there," snapped another, who said his bank never believed the Fed's earlier estimates and therefore did not lose any money.

"What can I say?" asked a spokesman for the Fed in Washington. He reaffirmed that the error was caused by faulty reporting by one bank, and noted that the Fed warned the market against acting on the data for any individual week.

But several dealers pointed out that the error was so large as to distort longer-term averages. One bank pointed out that the average annual growth rate in M-1 for the most recent four-week period prior to the revisions was about 14.1 percent, while after the revisions it was about 8.7 percent.

Some dealers claimed that the Fed should have recognized there was an error and should not have released the numbers until it was confident that they were correct.

House to Investigate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — The House Banking Committee will investigate the $3.7-billion error on Monday, committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., said today. Calling the error inexcusable, he said the committee would take testimony from all seven Fed governors.

Consumer Prices Up 1.1% in U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — Consumer prices rose a steep 1.1 percent in September matching August's rise, after an increase of 1 percent in July, the Labor Department reported today.

Energy and housing costs continued to soar last month and food prices climbed 0.9 percent, the fastest pace since last spring, the department said.

"I see no short-term relief in sight," Alfred Kahn, Wage and Price Stability chairman, told Congress shortly after the new statistics were made public. An earlier administration estimate that inflation for 1979 would be 10.6 percent is now "clearly unachievable," Mr. Kahn said. "It now looks like 11 percent may be impossible to achieve," he added.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the panel chairman, said he does not "see how you can get inflation down much below 10 percent for a long time."

"I find it hard to quarrel with you," Mr. Kahn replied.

John Layng, a Labor Department economist, said there was a good chance that inflation would finish the year at the highest rate since 1946, when the United States was struggling to recover from World War II.

The department also reported that the purchasing power of workers' paychecks declined another 0.7 percent during September and was down by 4.4 percent from September last year.

During the first nine months of this year, consumer prices rose at a 13.2-percent annual rate, up from 9.3 percent a year before.

Housing prices increased an adjusted 1.2 percent last month after rising 1.4 percent in August. Transportation prices rose 1.2 percent after an August increase of 1.5 percent. Gasoline prices rose 3.5 percent, up from 4 percent in August.

On an unadjusted basis, the price index for all urban consumers stood at 223.4 percent of the 1967 average, up 12.1 percent in a year.

Gold Drops $18 to $374

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold dropped $18 an ounce today after the U.S Treasury's sudden announcement late yesterday that it would auction a massive 1.25 million ounces Nov. 1.

The new U.S. policy of short-notice sales in place of regular monthly offerings of a predictable 750,000 ounces served to depress buying interest and prices throughout the day, dealers said.

Gold was quoted at $373-$375, bid and asked, in late trading, down from the intra-day high of $375 at the afternoon fixing and down sharply from $392 late yesterday.

The European market opened gold at $374.50. However, trading had been fairly active at the lower levels during the day, dealers said, and some early buying pushed the price to $380 before the morning fixing.

The dollar strengthened and closed higher against major currencies in calm trading, dealers said. The dollar rose to 1.8045 Deutsche marks from 1.8015 DM late yesterday and to 1.6652 Swiss francs from 1.6560.

The pound came under selling pressure, mainly from U.S. banks, and closed at $2.1050, down from $2.1130 yesterday, despite some late strength, a dealer said.

NYSE Up Slightly; Citibank Lifts Prime

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — Takeovers dominated investor interest today and New York Stock Exchange prices registered a small gain in moderate trading even though Citibank raised its prime lending rate to a record 15¼ percent.

Analysts said the market drew early support from news the Federal Reserve revised downward its estimate of the money supply in recent weeks. They said the news eased fears of an immediate credit tightening by the Fed. They added stocks were also helped by strength in the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.84 to 809.30 and advances led declines 956 to 521 as turnover rose to 29.82 million.

One analyst pointed out the money revision gives "the Fed a little elbow room in credit tightening and would have to be considered a plus, even if a minor one."

Citibank is the first bank to move to the 15¼-percent level. When other major banks this week went to 15 percent, Citibank had maintained the 14⅝-percent rate until its usual announcement time on Friday.

In announcing the increase, Citibank said since 1971 it has used a formula based on market interest rates to provide guidance in setting its base rate and has incorporated a three-week moving average of market interest rates in its base-rate formula since 1975.

The lag is designed to "appropriately reflect the fundamental underlying trend in interest rates and as such does not place undue weight on temporary market variations," it said. This apparently was in response to urging by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker that banks set their rates based on underlying trends rather than short-term market fluctuations.

Citibank's move to 15¼ percent was almost immediately followed by First Pennsylvania, ranked 21st in the nation based on its deposits.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Detroit's Profit Drop Surprising; Ford Posts Loss on U.S. Business

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — Third-quarter earnings for both General Motors and Ford Motor reported late yesterday were below analysts' most recent, most pessimistic assumptions, even though, as expected, Ford reported a loss on its U.S. operations.

Ford reported it earned $103.1 million, or 85 cents a share, 82 cents a share on a fully diluted basis, down 66 percent from last year's $301 million, or $2.52 a share, $2.36 fully diluted. Ford's earnings decline includes a $637-million pretax loss on the company's U.S. operations that was made up by overseas profits and tax credits. Sales in the quarter fell almost 7 percent to $9.02 billion.

GM reported net income fell 96 percent to $21.4 million, or six cents a share, from its year-ago level of $527.9 million, or $1.84 a share. Sales fell 2 percent to $13.31 billion.

Last year Ford's earnings were inflated by a 29-cent-a-share credit from the sale of unused Japanese landholdings. In last year's third quarter, both Ford and GM had record earnings.

The quarter's large U.S. loss at Ford was only partly made up by the $318-million pretax profit from overseas operations. Most of the remainder of the company's earnings came from tax credits of $421 million. These were credits against the U.S. losses and a change in U.K. tax law that allows for the effects of inflation on inventories.

This was the first time in years Ford has sustained a loss on its domestic business, although U.S. operations have been running near break-even recently.

Greece Inducing Recession to Reduce Inflation Rate

By Robert J. McCartney

HENS, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — Greek government is deliber- pushing its economy into a recession to cut soaring infla- before the country enters the mon Market at the start of

me private economists believe slump already has begun, while government says it expects it to arly next year. In either case, downturn should be brief and very should begin before the of next year.

e economic managers working Premier Constantine manlis are using classic meth- to trigger the slowdown: tight etary policies, talks with unions iscourage large wage increases, public spending cuts. Some an- s worry that a slump could be defeating by preventing mod- ation of factories needed to competition in the EEC.

Tighter Money

annis Palaiocrassas, deputy ster for economic coordination, d that money-supply growth al- y has begun to fall since the rnment boosted the basic lend- ate four points to 21 percent at end of the summer. "This is the sign that we are moving toward ild recession," he said. "Next we expect a considerably lower th rate."

e economy should begin to pick up in the second half of 1980, so it may not show a net decline for the year as a whole. Mr. Palaiocrassas said gross national product should increase by about 3.5 percent next year, down from rises of 4.3 percent this year and 5.9 percent last year.

Private bank economists said the gain could be as low as 2.5 percent next year. The government believes a mild slump is needed to pull down the inflation rate, which is forecast to nearly double to more than 20 percent by the end-1978 from 11.8 percent last year. The current target for next year is between 15 and 17 percent.

Wage Negotiations

The government estimates that world oil price increases this year added five points to the inflation rate, and removal of some state subsidies in January added an additional four. The Greek economy has been expanding at double the average rate for the EEC, with analysts saying that the price was a high inflation rate.

The government's anti-inflation program will face a test in January, when negotiations start with unions and employers on pay for the coming year. Last month unions agreed without a fight to postpone pay raises. A senior government official said the talks will be "more difficult" this time, but that labor is generally expected to be moderate.

"Three months ago everybody expected nationwide strikes in the autumn, but it's October and nothing has happened," said Lazaros Efraimoglu, president of the Athens Chamber of Commerce. "The workers have recognized the dangers of going too far." He predicted that the 1980 settlement will boost wages by 15 percent, compared with a 21-percent increase this year. That means real wages after inflation would remain steady or decline slightly.

Some analysts worry that the slump will kill investment just when Greece needs to update its factories to EEC standards. The government already has cut investment in the state sector as one of its deflationary measures. It trimmed 8 billion drachmae ($220 million) from its original public works budget of 69 billion drachmae.

Investment will suffer from the government's tight-money policies. The central bank intends to squeeze expansion of bank credit to an annual rate of between 13 and 15 percent next year from a current rate of 20 percent.



Jack Banister

People in Business

RCA International Ltd. has appointed **Jack Banister** vice president for broadcast systems in Europe, the Middle East and Africa succeeding **Patrick Murrin** who is retiring. Mr. Banister was the department's director of sales.

* * *

Marine Midland Ltd. has appointed **Patrick Vander Elst** managing director. He is executive vice president and director of Marine Midland International and Overseas Corporations.

* * *

Henry Lannes de Montebello has been named a vice president of Russell Reynolds Associates. He was formerly a senior associate of Cresap, McCormick and Paget in London.

* * *

Bankers Trust has appointed Vice President **Jan Beunderman** general manager of its Paris branch. He was formerly group head of the bank's New York-based Southern Europe Group. Assistant Director **Gerald Solomon** has been named a director of Bankers Trust International Ltd.

* * *

Vice President **Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere** has been appointed head of the Treasury Division of the Paris office of Morgan Guaranty Trust succeeding Vice President **Jorgen Wagner-Knudsen** who has been reassigned to the bank's head office in New York.

* * *

Procter & Gamble in Brussels has appointed Senior Director for Research and Development-Europe **Wahib Zaki** vice president of the department.

* * *

Frank Van Meeuwen has been named European marketing manager in Brussels for Technicolor Audio-Visual. He was formerly European marketing manager for Pall Europe Ltd.

CBOT Places Limit On Silver Futures

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — Because of the concentration of holdings in a few hands, effective today no individual or entity may establish a new speculative position in silver futures of more than 600 contracts, the Chicago Board of Trade said yesterday. All such positions now held above the limit must be reduced to 600 by Feb 1.

In New York, the Commodity Exchange said today it is raising minimum margin requirements in silver futures to $50,000 per contract from $20,000 effective immediately.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Consolidated-Bathurst *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	321.5	283.6
Profits	26.5	18.4
Per Share	1.16	0.82
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	903.6	775.6
Profits	69.2	36.8
Per Share	3.01	1.62

** An extra dividend of 5 cents will be paid with regular quarterly of 25 cents on Dec. 17, record Nov.16.*

Ford Motor of Canada

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1.700.	1.700.
Loss	33.4	33.9
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5.600.	5.100.
Profits	26.4	13.4
Per Share	3.19	1.61

France

Pernod-Ricard

First Half	1979	1978
Profits	84.7	65.9

Japan

Fuji Electric

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	126,901.	123.612.
Profits	1.831.	1.026.
Per Share	4.5	2.81

Toshiba

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	697.885.	593,149.
Profits	20.233.	9.008.
Per Share	9.53	4.31

Switzerland

Swiss Bank Corp.

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Balance Sh.	65,247.	N.A.

United States

Aetna Life & Casualty

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Profits	146.5	132.1
Per share	1.81	1.63
9 months	1979	1978
Profits	421.3	376.6
Per share	5.22	4.65

Ahmanson (H.F.)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	308.1	259.3
Profits	29.58	29.19
Per Share	1.29	1.27
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	887.3	754.0
Profits	87.88	87.78
Per Share	3.83	3.83

Delta Airlines

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	670.60	574.0
Profits	12.62	32.74
Per Share	0.63	1.65

McDonnell Douglas

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,310.	1.000.
Profits	49.05	42.62
Per Share	1.25	1.10
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,950.	2.960.
Profits	147.35	117.25
Per Share	3.75	3.02

Revlon

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	441.8	361.7
Profits	35.2	29.5
Per Share	1.06	0.92
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,210.	1.010.
Profits	107.9	90.4
Per Share	3.26	2.85

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

News and Notes

tel Corp. will have substantial set write-downs in the third arter and create reserves ainst anticipated future losses. el says the loss will be of "suffi- nt magnitude to result in the ilure by the company to meet rious financial tests under cer- in of its public and private fi- ncial instruments." The bulk of e write-downs relate to comput- operations, most of which were ently transferred to National miconductor. The amount of e charges has not been deter- ined yet, Itel says, adding that is actively negotiating with in- itutional lenders to get a plan restructuring debt and curing e anticipated defaults. The mpany notes that it has not iled yet to make any payment principal or interest when due der its public and private debt struments.

* * *

Exxon can buy Reliance Elec- ic as long as the oil company eps Reliance's operations as a parate entity, a U.S. district urt has ruled. However, the urt will not require Exxon to ep Reliance's motors opera- ons separate as it had in its orig- al order last summer. The pur- se of the order is to make it sier for Exxon to sell the en- nes operation if the Federal rade Commission rules that the quisition violates federal anti- ust law.

* * *

Texaco is making significant ownward revisions in its esti- ated net proved reserves of ude oil, natural gas liquids and atural gas in the United States, resulting in a reduction of third-quarter earnings of about $18 million. Texaco began a performance analysis of thousands of individual reserves as a result of the continued decline in its U.S. production rates. The company says results show its estimated U.S. net proved reserves of crude and natural gas liquids are expected to be revised downward by about 24 percent and those of natural gas reserves by about 10 percent.

* * *

A Japanese-Soviet joint oil exploration team has found a potentially rich oil and natural gas field off the coast of the Soviet island of Sakhalin, according to a Japanese oil official. A spokesman for the Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co. of Tokyo says that the deposit was found about 10 kilometers from the Chayvo District of Sakhalin in the sea of Okhotsk. Although he says it is too early to make estimates of how large the field is, the chances of putting production on a commercial basis are "promising." The newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun reports that oil-industry sources put the size of the oil deposit at about 877 million barrels.

* * *

High-level officials of the major West German banks doing business with AEG-Telefunken, the financially troubled electrical group, have expressed approval of undisclosed restructuring measures discussed by AEG's supervisory board earlier this week, the company says. The bankers met the managing board yesterday and expressed agreement with the proposed measures.

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(CDR's)

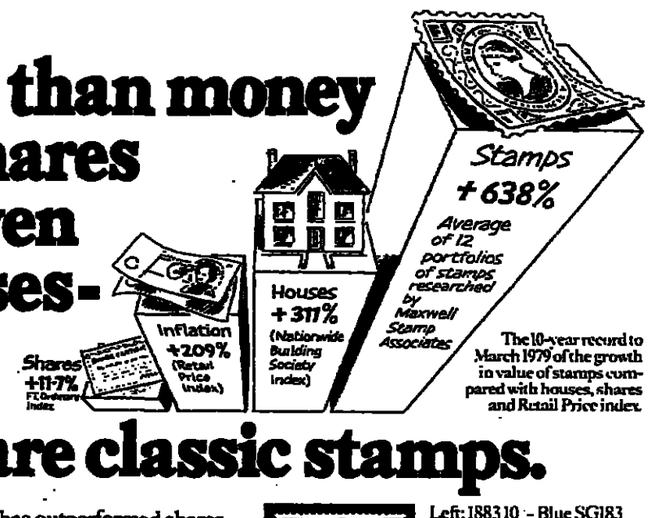
Referring to its advertisement of August 10, 1979, the undersigned announces that the Scheme, drawn up for the acquisition of the ordinary share Pye Holdings Limited by Philips Electronic and Associated Industries Limited, has been approved and has become effective per October 1st, 1979.
As from October 29th, 1979, the CDRs Pye Holdings Limited, each repr. 50shares at 25p. each cum div. cp. n°12 s.r.a. and talon, can be delivered to the undersigned, c/o Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, 1012 VT Amsterdam, against receipt of Dfls. 383.50 per CDR.
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Amsterdam, October 19th, 1979.



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Left: 188310 - Blue SG183 Mint - value £450 in 1977 and £2,250 today.

Below: 1902 £1 Edward VII SG266 Mint - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¾	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.9	6	701	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
18½	14½	AMF	1.24	8.1	6	197	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
25	13	AM Intl	.28	2.0	13	102	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅞	APL	1	9.6		51	10½	10¼	10⅜	
42	33¾	ARA	1.82	5.1	7	94	35¼	35⅛	35⅝	
33½	21⅜	ASA	1.40	5.1		458	27½	27	27½	— ½
12¾	8½	ATO	.48	5.5	3	56	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
22⅞	17	AVX s	.25	1.3	11	81	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.7	13	180	36¾	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.9	5	100	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13⅛	10⅛	AdoEx	1.32e	11.		16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
36	30⅞	AMD n			12	233	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf	s1.80	5.8	5	445	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
28½	17⅛	Ahmans	1.20	5.7	4	15	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
3¼	2	Alleen				6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.7	8	207	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
25⅞	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	6.2	8	8	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.2	7	151	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
8¾	6⅝	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		20	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
90	76	AlaP pf	9	12.		z50	75½	d75½	75½	—1¼
16	13⅛	Alagsco	1.48	10.	8	6	14½	14½	14½	
31⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66	2.6	18	465	26⅞	25½	25½	— ⅝
36	28½	Albany s	1	3.4	8	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.9	8	37	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
45	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.1	7	76	39	39	39	— ¼
42	31¼	AlcanA	2.40	6.6	4	159	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.4	6	48	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.2	7	157	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
34⅝	18½	AllgCp	1.08a	4.4	6	26	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
12½	6½	AlgAir			3	314	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	10.		8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
26⅞	13¾	AlgLud	1.28	5.7	4	18	22⅝	22¼	22½	
42	30	AlgLd pf	3	8.1		55	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
23½	19	AlgLd	pf2.19	11.		5	19½	19½	19½	
18	14⅜	AllgPw	1.76	12.	6	1143	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp s	1	7.0	6	29	14¼	14	14¼	
32⅝	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	10	112	28¾	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅞
48¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	4.7		860	43⅜	41⅞	43	+1½
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.5	6	30	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.40	3.1	12	6	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.7	6	27	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
38⅞	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.3	5	289	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
16⅞	11⅝	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
21⅜	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	6	1	16½	16½	16½	
60½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.4	4	311	52	51⅝	52	+1⅛
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.7	8	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
45¼	35½	Amax	s1.80	4.7	7	654	38⅞	38	38¼	
60	43⅛	Amax pf	3	6.0		56	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ¼
35¼	14	Amcord	1.40	4.4	8	267	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ¼
32¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.7	5	9	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ¼
52	31	Amrc	pf2.60	7.0		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40b	3.7	5	1071	38½	37⅝	38	+ ¼
14⅞	9½	AmAir	.40	4.0	3	x600	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	AmAir wt				444	3½	d 3⅜	3¼	— ⅛
20⅞	16½	AAir pf	2.18	13.		161	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
16½	12	ABakr	1.20	9.7	6	12	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
67⅛	45½	ABrnds	5	8.1	6	93	61⅞	60⅜	61⅜	+ ⅜
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70	5.8		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
33½	29⅛	ABrd	pf2.75	9.3		32	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
35⅛	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.5		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
47⅞	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20	3.0	7	149	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
16	13⅛	ABldM	.70	5.1	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
41⅛	34¼	AmCan	2.80	8.0	5	116	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅜	ACan	pf1.75	9.0		4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry			23	95	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.8	8	594	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ¾
17	8⅞	AmDistl				66	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
27	17⅜	ADT	1.16	6.4	7	68	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
23½	18	AElPw	2.22	12.	8	863	18½	18⅜	18½	
36⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.0	6	684	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
14⅝	8¼	AFamll	.60b	6.0	4	48	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
22½	18	AGlBd	2e	11.		81	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
38⅜	22⅛	AGnIns	1	3.0	5	21	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
37¾	23	AGln pf	.90	2.7		2	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	—4½
16½	9⅞	AHerltLf	.48	4.0	8	10	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
21⅛	12	AmHoist	1.12	5.9	5	379	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
29½	24⅛	AHome	1.40	6.1	11	538	26½	26⅛	26¼	
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	199	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	AmInvt	.40	4.5	6	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	
36⅛	18	AMI	.80	2.8	9	120	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e	1.0	3	330	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.6	8	92	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+ ½
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.7	3	48	21⅞	21	21½	+1½
19⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.2	42	43	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
58¼	39	AStand	3	6.2	6	390	48½	48	48½	+ ¾
10¾	6	ASteril	.32	4.2	8	164	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.8	4	173	29¼	28¼	28¼	—1¼
99⅝	52½	AmStr pf				1	52½	52½	52½	
64¼	51⅜	ATT	5	9.5	7	2286	53⅜	52½	52⅞	+ ⅜
67⅛	54¼	ATT pf	4	7.2		20	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+1
47⅛	39⅛	ATT pf	3.64	9.2		210	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
49⅛	40⅛	ATT pf	3.74	9.1		17	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	7.7	4	x3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	10.		z600	12	11½	12	+ ½
13¾	11	AWa 5pf	1.25	11.		z520	11⅛	11	11	—1
21	15½	Ameron	1.20	7.2	5	12	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.5	4	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
42⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.8	9	20	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.9	4	20	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.1	11	56	36	35⅝	35⅞	
23⅛	13⅞	Ampco	.60	3.3	6	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅞	Ampex	.05e	.3	9	96	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp			6	183	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	7.3	7	68	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	10.		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43	29¼	Amsted	2	5.9	6	82	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
23½	14⅜	Analog s			14	53	18¼	18	18	
18⅝	14⅜	Anchor	s1.20	8.0	5	43	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	AnClay	1.12	5.6	6	161	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.8	6	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40	2.7	6	132	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.4	11	116	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
26	22⅝	ApPw	pf2.65	11.		11	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
12½	6⅛	ApldDig			7	98	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
11½	5⅛	ApplMg			7	133	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	17½	Arcata	1.12	5.3	5	29	21⅛	21	21	— ½
35	28⅝	Arcat pf	2	6.8		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
31¼	24½	Arcat	pf2.16	8.3		2	26	26	26	
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	11	90	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅛	ArctEn	.10e	1.9	9	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	17⅜	ArizPS	2	11.	6	x313	17¾	d17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
111	99⅛	AriP pf	10.70	11.		y190	96⅝	d96⅝	96⅝	— ⅞
15	8¼	ArkBst	.60b	7.3	63	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
47¼	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20	5.1	9	156	43⅝	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	ArlenRlty				129	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada			6	24	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
27½	17	Armco	1.50	6.1	5	56	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
35	25⅜	Arm pf	2.10	6.9		5	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
19	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	6.9	7	328	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ¼
44⅜	39	ArmC	pf3.75	9.6		z20	39	39	39	
26½	17⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.9	4	36	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	15¼	AroCorp	1b	5.1	5	8	19½	19½	19½	
30¼	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.8	7	73	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¾
16½	11	Arvin	1	8.7	4	36	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Arvin pf	2	9.5		10	21	d20¾	21	— ¼
31⅝	13⅝	Asarco	1	4.1	3	243	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.8	6	312	34⅜	34¼	34½	— ⅜
21½	15⅛	AsdDG	1.50	8.2	7	58	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.8	4	x32	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
20⅜	16¼	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	7	52	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
76⅝	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	3.9	8	1273	72⅝	70½	71½	+ ½
46¾	41	AtlRc	pf3.75	9.1		z100	41	41	41	— ½
91	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.3		7	85⅞	85¼	85¼	—2¼
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp				3	14¾	14¼	14¾	
41	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	183	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	+ ½
28¼	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	6.1	2	318	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
56	39½	Avco pf	3.20	8.0		7	40⅛	40	40	— ¼
71	49	Avco pf	4.20	8.4		37	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
21½	12¾	Avery	.60	3.4	7	68	18¼	17½	17¾	— ⅝
26⅝	13¾	Avnet	.80	4.0	6	273	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
56½	40½	Avon	2.80	6.9	10	1875	41¼	40¾	40⅞	
21¼	7⅞	Aydin			10	80	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
63¾	10⅞	BAV Liq	52c			6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Bache	.50a	4.8	6	995	11	9⅞	10½	+ ⅜
52	27	Bakrint	.60	1.3	15	232	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	+1⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	4.0	7	67	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp	1.40	6.1	5	5	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.4	20	x2916	27¾	25⅞	27⅜	+2⅝
26⅛	21¼	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	117	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.7	4	20	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.9	8	84	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
29⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.80	3.7	4	27	21¾	21	21¾	+1
40¼	25	BanP pf	2	6.9		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
43¾	30⅞	BkNY	2.72	8.2	4	83	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
16	12⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.9	4	13	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	6	981	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.9	4	193	39⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅝
28	23	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		43	23¼	23	23	
49⅞	41⅜	BkTr	pf4.22	10.		20	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
14	7¾	Banner	.14	1.8	7	x61	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
58⅜	21¼	Barber	1.60	2.9	12	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅜	BardCR	.36	3.1	9	194	12	11¾	11½	— ⅛
21⅛	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.2	5	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
23½	14⅝	BarryW	s.52	3.0	9	18	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
30⅝	23½	Bauschs	1	3.7	8	384	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
48¾	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50	1.2	13	432	43½	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	2⅜	BayColP				30	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
27⅞	18⅝	BayStG	2	9.0	7	9	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	BaykClg	.48	4.3	6	6	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
38	25⅝	Bearing	.92	3.2	8	11	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	BeatFd	1.20	5.9	8	352	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ¼
53½	41⅜	Beat pf	3.38	7.9		4	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
29⅝	20	Beckm	.32	1.2	15	68	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ½
36⅞	28⅜	BectnD	.84	2.9	10	171	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Beech	1	2.7	11	316	37⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
12⅝	2⅞	Beker			13	137	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ½
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.1	8	52	39¼	38⅞	39	
30⅝	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.6	4	22	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.5	5	16	6½	6½	6½	
22½	14¼	BellHow	.96	5.0	12	32	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
13⅞	5½	Bellind	.20a	2.0	6	81	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	16	BelCd g	s1.52			48	16	d15⅞	16	
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.2	4	13	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
45	33½	Bendix	2.84	7.2	6	72	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
32⅛	21⅜	BenfCp	2	7.7	5	124	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅜
46⅛	38	Benef	pf4.30	11.		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
140¼	97½	Benef	pf5.50	4.8		z20	114½	114½	114½	+2½
26½	21	Benef	pf2.50	12.		z70	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
4⅞	2⅛	BengtB			10	179	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	BerkeyP			10	76	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
29⅝	20½	BestPd	.24	1.0	8	81	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	7.5	3	137	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.4	12	177	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	14½	Binney	.80	4.1	9	117	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
		BisFSL s			5	90	18⅝	18	18⅝	
25¼	15½	BlockDr	.68	3.4	10	195	20⅛	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
24½	18⅞	BlairJn s	1	5.0	6	65	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	6.0	5	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
27¼	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.8	9	70	24	23⅝	23½	+ ¼
29½	18⅝	BlueB	1.60	6.6	5	19	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
14	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28	2.1	8	33	13½	13⅛	13½	
6⅛	3⅜	BobbieBr			4	65	4⅛	4	4	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.4	6	1242	41½	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.6	5	177	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ¾
28⅛	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.1	6	120	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
37⅛	26	BorgW	2.30	7.2	4	61	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅜
8½	4½	Bormns	.20	4.6	3	30	4⅝	d 4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24¾	19⅝	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	115	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
89	72½	BosE	pf8.88	12.		z350	74	d72	72	— ½
11⅝	9⅛	BosE	pr1.17	12.		15	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
14½	11¼	BosE	pr1.46	13.		31	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14½	7½	Braniff	.44	5.8	9	368	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BraunC	.80	1.5	16	1179	u52½	48	52½	+11½
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.7	8	210	25⅞	25⅝	25½	+ ⅜
38⅜	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.5	9	338	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
44	35½	BristM pf	2	5.6		1	36	36	36	+ ¼
35¼	16⅝	BritPet	1.02e	3.2	6	192	32⅛	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
19½	12⅞	BrkwGl	1.08	8.3	11	33	13	d12⅞	13	+ ¼
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	10.	6	52	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
26½	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47	9.9		9	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh	1	4.8	5	83	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¾
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	1.7	6	40	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	22½	BwnGp	2	8.1	5	22	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.8	8	134	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk	.80	6.7	5	234	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
32⅜	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.4		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
24¼	17½	BrushW s	1	5.4	6	31	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	6	61	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
6⅛	5½	BudgC	pf.60	11.		1	5½	5½	5½	
37¼	22	BuffFo	1.80	5.9	7	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	10	Bundy	1	9.0	5	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
20	16¼	BunkrH	1.92	12.		31	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.8	6	85	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
31	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.4		1	23½	23½	23½	
18½	15⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.8	6	175	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	4.1	8	411	51¾	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅞
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	9.2		15	6¼	6	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.0		30	47⅛	46	47⅛	+ ⅞
31¼	17½	Burndy	1	3.7	9	256	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL				166	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
78	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	10	480	70	68⅞	70	+ ½
25¾	14	Butlrin	s.80	3.7	7	24	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			40	119	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
32¾	27	CBI Ind s			13	56	31½	31	31¼	+ ½
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.6	7	239	47¾	46⅜	46½	— ⅝
10⅛	4⅝	CCI			4	73	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
60⅛	29	CIT	2.60	4.5	8	420	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ¼
13	8⅜	CLC	.24	2.7	18	4	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅛
16	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	9	13	12⅞	13	
11⅞	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	11.		18	9¾	d 9½	9½	— ¼
58	47½	CPC	3	5.5	7	147	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+1
17	14½	CP Nat	1.64	12.	7	18	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
28½	14⅜	CTS	.80	4.2	8	231	19	18	19	+1½
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	4.1	6	59	39⅛	39	39	
19	7⅜	Cadence			5	35	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	+1
36⅞	13¼	Caesars s			47	3201	16½	14⅝	16½	+1¾
24¼	13	Callhn	.50a	2.5	8	250	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅞
7¼	2⅛	CamerB			6	123	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
27	17	CmRL g	s.60	3.1		120	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	29⅜	ComSp	1.76	5.9	8	237	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	CompT	1.08	4.9	8	159	22⅜	22	22	
34½	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e			324	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
16¼	9	CanalR	.64	4.1	19	14	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
24¾	18⅛	ConMil	n1.16a	5.3	6	24	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
49⅞	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	10	134	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
24⅞	18⅞	CapHold	.92	4.4	7	79	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3¼	Caring	g.07e			8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	18½	Carlisle	s.90	3.9	6	24	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
61	50⅛	CaroCO	5	9.8		z30	51	51	51	— ½
8¾	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.8	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	17⅛	CarPw	2.08	11.	6	86	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
28½	23⅜	CarP	pf2.67	11.		10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	22⅜	CarTec	1.90	6.5	6	15	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
13	10⅞	CarrGn	.98e	8.6		8	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPlr	1.10	6.2	5	213	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13¾	CartHw	1.10	6.3	7	200	17⅞	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.6	8	31	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.88e	7.9	6	14	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	CastlCk	.80b	5.4	8	90	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
62⅝	43⅝	CatrpT	2.10	4.2	7	550	50¼	49⅜	50	+ ½
17⅝	10⅞	CecoCp	.75	6.6	3	15	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	38½	Celanse	3.20	7.8	4	111	41⅜	41⅛	41¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	44	Celan	pf4.50	10.		3	43½	d43	43	—1¼
8¼	3	Cenco			14	209	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	14¼	Centex	.25	1.0	18	63	26	25½	25½	+ ¼
16½	13	CenSoW	1.42	11.	6	419	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
21⅛	18	CenHud	2.08	11.	6	73	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
17¼	14⅜	CenllLt	1.70	11.	6	71	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
48	40	CnlLt	pf4.50	11.		z10	42	42	42	+1½
29½	24	CnlLt	pf2.87	12.		z170	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27½	22⅝	CnlLt	pf2.62	12.		z210	23	d22	22	—1
14⅝	12	CenlPS	1.36	11.	6	102	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
38¾	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.8	7	255	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
16	12½	CeMPw	1.52	12.	6	47	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11¼	CenSoya	.84	7.1	5	120	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	23	CenTel	1.84	7.5	8	29	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	19⅜	CentrDat	1b	2.1	15	748	49¼	45⅞	47	— ¼
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	8.6	6	21	7¼	7	7	
19½	14	Crt-teed	.90	5.8	11	57	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
23⅜	15¼	CessAir	.80b	4.3	7	112	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
28½	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.9	5	438	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
28¼	19⅛	Chml	pf1.20	5.1		6	23½	23½	23½	
13⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	7.3	7	175	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
50	4	ChartCo	.48	1.2	9	1795	42⅛	40½	41⅞	+1⅜
45¼	1	ChartCo wt				1051	36¾	35⅛	36⅛	+1½
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf				353	22⅜	21	21½	+1½
11	7¼	ChasFd	.76e	7.9		674	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅞	28⅜	ChasM	2.40	6.7	4	x689	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Chelsea	.60b	6.0	3	9	10	9⅞	10	
44⅝	34	ChmNY	3.16	8.9	4	107	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	18	ChNY	pf1.87	10.		8	18⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	18½	ChesVa	s.84	4.2	10	11	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
25⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.7	9	673	23¼	23	23	
34½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	9.1	5	x170	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
19⅝	5⅛	ChiMlw			11	49	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				14	29⅜	28½	29¼	+ ¾
29⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.2	6	94	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	ChkFull			5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	148	16¼	14⅝	16	+1⅜
9⅝	4¼	Chrisin	.40e	6.4	4	29	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
24⅝	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.8	5	20	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7	Chrysler	.20l			1085	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
4½	2½	Chrys wt				135	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
22¾	13⅛	Chrys	pf2.75	19.		258	14⅞	14¼	14½	+ ¾
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.5	9	87	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
30¾	27⅜	CinBell	2.52	9.0	5	11	28	28	28	— ¼
21⅛	16½	CinGE	1.96	12.	6	212	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
43½	37	CinG pf	4	11.		z100	37	37	37	
105	90	CinG pf	9.52	11.		z20	87	d87	87	—3
25⅝	18	CinMll s	.65	3.6	7	42	18½	18	18¼	
26⅝	20½	Citicrp	1.30	6.1	5	821	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
80¼	50⅜	CitiesSv	3.60	5.0	9	196	73⅝	72⅛	72¼	— ½
2½	1	CitzSoRt			1	92	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	7.0	3	457	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1	CityInv wt				24	1⅜	1½	1½	
34	21	CityIn pf	2	7.5		17	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
45	31⅛	ClarkE	2.20	5.9	5	12	37¼	37	37	— ¼
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.5	7	395	28	27⅜	28	+1
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf	1.40	4.6	8	16	30½	30	30¼	
19⅝	15½	ClevEl	1.92	12.	7	204	16	15⅝	15⅝	
83	67½	ClvEl	pf7.40	11.		z100	65⅜	d65	65	—2½
84½	67½	ClvEl	pf7.56	12.		z20	66	d64½	64½	—3
11⅜	7	Clevepk	.40	8.1	16	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅞	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.5	6	x182	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	CluettPe	.60	6.7	5	77	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
11⅞	4⅝	Coachm	.30l			79	5	d 4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
30½	12⅝	CstlGs	.40	1.7	6	361	24⅛	23½	23¾	— ⅛
30¼	17¾	CstSG	pf1.83	7.6		26	24½	24	24	
30¼	14	CstSG	pf1.19	4.9		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	5½	CocaBtl	.44	8.0	7	108	5⅝	5½	5½	
46⅛	34	CocaCl	1.96	5.6	11	348	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
23	13½	CldwBk	s.80	5.5	5	79	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
15⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	5.9	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅞	Coleco			29	4	3⅞		3⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	ColgPal	1.08	7.2	7	441	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	CollAik	.72	9.0	3	34	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.32	2.6	6	57	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
29	19	ColPen	1.40	6.7	5	89	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
51½	30½	Collind	2.50	6.0	5	213	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
40	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	7.3	8	342	33½	31¾	33½	+1¾
57⅝	52½	ColGs	pf5.48	10.		4	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅞
27⅛	14⅝	ColuPct	.42c	1.7	6	126	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	11.	8	56	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	94½	CSO pf	10.52	11.		z10	93	d93	93	—1½
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.7		10	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	5.0	8	256	45	44	44¼	— ½
15⅝	8⅝	CmbEq	.07l			104	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
27⅛	20⅞	CmwE	2.60	12.	7	2161	21½	21	21¼	
20¼	16	CwE pf	1.42	8.9		5	16	16	16	
21⅛	15⅞	CwE pf	1.90	12.		16	16⅛	16	16	
22¼	17	CwE pf	2	12.		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅛	CwE pf	2.37	10.		48	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅝	CwE pf	2.87	11.		38	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
47½	35½	Comsat	2.30	6.2	7	61	37⅜	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
26¼	12⅝	CoPsvc	.60	2.6	11	16	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
22¼	17	ComPS	1.88	11.	6	22	17⅛	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
48⅞	28⅝	Compgr	.28	.8	10	35	33⅝	32⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	CompSci			11	139	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
42	23½	Cptvsn s			23	407	37	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.16	7.3	5	25	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
33½	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.1	4	27	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
35¼	16⅛	Congolm	1	2.9	8	423	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	+ ½
39½	32½	ConnGn	n1.32	4.0	5	53	33	32⅜	33	— ⅛
27⅛	17	ConnM	2	8.8	18	42	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
18½	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	10.	8	12	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
45½	24½	Conoco	1.90	4.6	6	584	41	40⅜	40⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	12⅝	Conrac	.80	6.1		33	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅜
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	5	222	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
80¼	69½	ConEd pf	6	8.3		5	72	72	72	+ ½
50¼	37⅜	ConE	pf4.65	12.		z120	38	37⅝	37⅝	
50⅛	41⅝	ConE pf	5	12.		15	41⅞	d41	41⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	21	ConFds	1.76	7.5	6	216	24⅝	23½	23½	— ½
66	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.9		9	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	19⅞	CnsFrt	1.30	5.7	4	44	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
45	33⅛	CnsNG	3	8.0	6	83	37½	36½	37⅜	+ ½
23⅜	18⅝	ConsPw	2.36	12.	6	233	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
46⅜	38⅞	CnPw	pf4.50	12.		z50	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
56⅞	51⅞	CnPw	pf4.52	8.6		z110	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
81	62⅞	CnPw	pf7.45	12.		z140	62½	d62	62	—2
25	20	CnPw	pr2.50	13.		27	20	d19⅞	20	
22⅜	17½	CnPw	pr2.23	13.		10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	18⅞	CnPw	pf2.43	12.		13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	613	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop			4	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅜	CntlCorp	2	8.0	5	163	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
58	50	CtlC	pf82.50	4.6		1	54	54	54	—1
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.40	8.5	6	130	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅞	CntGp pf	2	9.9		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
49	40	CntGp	pf4.50	11.		32	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	— ½
30⅝	24	Contlll	1.60	6.6	5	319	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	ContTel	1.36	9.1	7	233	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
51	28⅝	CtlData	.48	.9	7	840	44	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
30½	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.7	7	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
10⅛	3⅛	CookUn	.07e	1.2	10	282	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
64¼	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.3	8	78	56⅞	56	56	
39¼	31⅜	Coopl	pf2.90	8.2		3	35½	35¼	35¼	
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab	.60	3.0	8	122	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
17	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	7.6	4	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
23½	17¾	Copelnd	.84	4.4	8	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
21	15¾	Coppwd	1.36	7.4	4	1	18½	18½	18½	
6	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.4	9	232	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
18	12⅞	Corelns	.58	3.7	6	18	15⅝	15½	15½	
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.2	8	370	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.9	9	27	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.7	17	61	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
64⅝	48⅜	CoxBdct	.75	1.2	10	5	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Crals	.25	3.3	27	12	7½	7⅜	7½	— ¼
36⅞	23	Crane	1.40b	4.6	6	111	31½	30⅜	30⅜	
12	6⅛	CredtF	.44	6.0	4	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	24	CrockN	2	7.2	3	101	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
27¼	22⅝	CrckN	pf2.18	9.5		3	23⅜	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅛	CrmpK	1.04	7.0	5	16	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
33⅜	19⅜	CrouHl	1.38	4.8	9	8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
43½	29⅜	CrwZel	2.10	5.7	7	342	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
60⅜	32	CrumF	2.52	5.4	4	67	47¼	46	46¾	+ ¼
15⅝	7½	Culbro	.60	7.9		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	29	CumEn	1.80	6.2	4	70	29⅛	d28½	28⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	Currinc	1.10	12.	4	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	11⅞	CurtW	.80	4.8	7	105	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
29⅞	17½	Cyclps	.88	4.2	3	44	21½	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
12⅛	7⅛	DPF			3	34	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	[illegible]
7⅜	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	64	115	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— [illegible]
20	9½	DanRiv	1	6.3	4	80	16⅛	16	16	[illegible]
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.52	5.5	5	554	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ [illegible]
23⅝	15	Daniel	.26b	1.5	8	50	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	[illegible]
49⅝	34½	Dartind	1.80	4.2	6	97	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ [illegible]
49¼	34½	Dart pf	2	4.7		17	42½	42⅛	42½	[illegible]
74½	52¼	DataGen			11	3706	52	d49¼	51⅜	— [illegible]
48⅛	25¼	DataTer	.30	.7	13	452	41¾	40¼	40⅞	+ [illegible]
89½	48	Datapnt			13	618	80	78⅜	79	[illegible]
18½	13⅞	Davco	.56b	4.0	3	128	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ [illegible]
44⅝	33¼	DaytHd	1.80	2.0	6	44	40⅝	40	40¼	[illegible]
17⅞	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	12.	8	87	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ [illegible]
41⅛	30¼	Deere	1.60	4.4	7	334	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	+ [illegible]
14¼	11⅜	DelmP	1.38	12.	6	121	12	11¾	12	+ [illegible]
47⅝	36½	DeltaA	1.20	3.2	5	231	37¾	37⅛	37¼	— [illegible]
8¼	5⅜	Deltec	2.50c		23	6	7	7	7	— [illegible]
14¼	7⅛	Deltona			14	20	9¾	9½	9¾	+ [illegible]
21¾	16⅛	DenMf s	1	5.7	6	24	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— [illegible]
27¼	16⅛	Dennys	.88	5.3	6	19	16⅞	d16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
20	13¾	Dentsply	.88	5.3	9	44	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	[illegible]
13¾	10	DeSoto	1	9.2	8	13	11	10¾	10⅞	— [illegible]
15⅞	13	DetEd	1.60	12.	7	235	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ [illegible]
93	77½	DetE	pf9.32	12.		z50	77	d77	77	— [illegible]
77	60⅞	DetE pf	7.36	12.		z150	60	d60	60	— [illegible]
27	21⅜	DE pfF	2.75	12.		1	21½	21½	21½	— [illegible]
27	21⅜	DE pfB	2.75	13.		26	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅝	+ [illegible]
22⅝	17⅝	DetE	pr2.28	13.		5	18	17¾	17¾	— [illegible]
25⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.7	8	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— [illegible]
14⅞	8⅛	DiGior	.56	6.2	5	54	9	8⅞	9	+ [illegible]
24	20⅜	DiGior	pf2.25	11.		5	21	d20⅝	21	— [illegible]
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.7	6	4	18	18	18	+ [illegible]
43¼	30	Diaint	2.20b	6.0	7	64	36½	36⅛	36½	+ [illegible]
27½	19	DiamS	1.60	6.7	7	391	24	23⅞	23⅞	— [illegible]
30⅛	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.7	10	62	27¼	26	26	— [illegible]
66⅜	44⅝	DigitalEq			14	1685	68⅞	58⅛	59⅝	+ [illegible]
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.40	5.6	4	53	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— [illegible]
27¼	20½	Dillngm	pf2	8.7		3	23⅛	23	23	— [illegible]
23¼	16⅝	Dillon s	1.08	6.2	9	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
44½	33	Disney	.48	1.3	11	217	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	+ [illegible]
6	1⅞	Divrsdln			9	89	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ [illegible]
6⅛	2⅝	DivrsMtg				108	4	3⅞	3⅞	— [illegible]
19¼	18	DrPepr	.68	6.5	9	2105	11	10⅝	10⅝	— [illegible]
27	14	Documat			7	63	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ [illegible]
47⅞	34⅜	DmeM g	s.50	1.3		202	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	— [illegible]
5⅝	3⅝	DonLJ	.14	3.5	12	64	4	3⅞	4	+ [illegible]
30⅝	25½	Donnly	1	3.7	8	75	27⅞	27⅝	27⅜	[illegible]
20	11	Dorsey	.75	5.1	5	73	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— [illegible]
60¾	39½	Dover	1.72	3.0	9	113	57	56½	57	+ [illegible]
34⅞	24⅜	DowCh	1.60	5.6	7	1065	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ [illegible]
40	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.7	12	85	39½	38	39⅜	+ [illegible]
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.9	7	20	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— [illegible]
57½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.2	9	1261	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— [illegible]
17¼	14¼	DrexB	1.60	11.		18	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— [illegible]
20⅞	10	Dravis	.85e	4.9	7	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ [illegible]
45⅝	37¼	duPont s	2	5.3	6	692	38⅛	d37	37⅞	— [illegible]
46	39½	duPnt	pf3.50	9.2		3	39	d38⅛	38⅛	— [illegible]
59½	46	duPnt	pf4.50	9.6		9	47⅝	47	47	[illegible]
20⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	10.	6	475	17¼	17	17¼	+ [illegible]
99¾	77	Duke	pf8.70	11.		z560	77	77	77	[illegible]
93	75¼	Duke	pf8.20	11.		z50	76¼	76¼	76¼	— [illegible]
88	69½	Duke	pf7.80	11.		z20	70	70	70	[illegible]
28⅜	24¾	Duke	pf2.69	11.		8	25½	25¼	25½	+ [illegible]
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.7	12	60	37⅜	37	37¼	+ [illegible]
17⅛	14	DuqLt	1.80	12.	9	159	14½	14	14½	+ [illegible]
25	18	Duq	pfA2.10	11.		z720	19	18	19	+ [illegible]
22	16	Duq pf	1.87	11.		z100	17	17	17	+ [illegible]
23½	16¾	Duq	prK2.10	12.		2	17	17	17	+ [illegible]
25¼	19½	Duq pr	2.31	12.		z350	19	d18⅞	18⅞	— [illegible]
27⅝	23¼	Duq pr	2.75	12.		z200	23⅜	23¼	23¼	[illegible]
11⅞	6	DutchB	.16	1.8		22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ [illegible]
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	2.0	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— [illegible]
		— E—E—E —								
40⅝	24⅜	EG&G	.60	1.7	11	51	35	34⅝	34⅝	[illegible]
3¼	1⅜	EMI	.19f		72	131	3	2⅞	2⅞	— [illegible]
27½	22⅝	E Sys s	1	4.1	9	24	25	23⅞	24¼	+ [illegible]
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	4.0	7	127	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ [illegible]
21¾	15½	Easco	1.20	7.6	5	8	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— [illegible]
11	6	EastAir			4	475	6⅝	6⅜	6⅛	+ [illegible]
25¼	20⅛	EsAir	pf2.69	13.		32	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ [illegible]
24	13	EastGF	.92	5.4	7	130	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ [illegible]
16¼	13	EastUtl	1.60	12.	7	x23	13⅛	13	13	+ [illegible]
66⅞	49⅝	EsKod	2.40	4.8	8	1274	49⅝	d49¼	49½	— [illegible]
29⅝	25¼	Eaton s	1.72	6.7	5	52	25⅝	d25	25⅝	+ [illegible]
21½	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.5	12	176	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	— [illegible]
30⅝	23½	EckrdJk	1	3.9	10	450	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ [illegible]
35	24⅜	EdisBr	1.32	5.1	6	88	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	— [illegible]
19⅝	13½	Edwrd	.60a	4.0	4	33	15	14⅝	15	+ [illegible]
22¼	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.4	6	619	18	17⅜	17⅝	— [illegible]
24¼	19½	EPG	dpf2.35	12.		7	19⅝	19½	19½	[illegible]
12⅛	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.7	6	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ [illegible]
8⅞	5⅜	ElecAssc			9	38	6¼	6	6⅛	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

International Stock Indexes

October 26, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	87.40	87.40	94.30	87.40
Brussels (2)	126.42	127.83	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	135.52	135.62	159.63	135.52
London 30	440.20	447.10	588.60	440.20
London 500 (4)	260.32	263.25	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	N.A.	84.70	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	124.90	127.21	141.07	78.10
Sydney (7)	683.68	685.27	692.63	545.72
Tokyo (8)	436.22	437.04	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,307.89	6,235.32	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	N.A.	340.80	350.00	308.48

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sleman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

October 26, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	376	Matsu E. Wks.	[illegible]
Conon	558	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	[illegible]
Dai Nip. Print	584	Mitsubi Corp.	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	576	Mitsukoshi	[illegible]
Hitachi	250	Nippon Elec.	[illegible]
Honda Motor	548	Sharp	[illegible]
C. Itoh	440	Sony Corp	[illegible]
Japan Air L.	2,560	Sumitomo Bank	[illegible]
Kansai El. Pwr.	810	Taisho Marine	[illegible]
Kao Soap	416	Takeda	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	390	Teijin	[illegible]
Komatsu	314	Tokyo Marine	[illegible]
Kubota	337	Toray	[illegible]
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toyota	[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 26, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	84¼	85¼
Argentina 9⅝-84	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	90	91
Australia 8¼-91	82¼	83¼
Australia 8¼-92	77	78
Avco 10¼-87	82	84
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85¼	86¼
Barclays 8½-92	79¾	80¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	82	83
Bell Can 7⅝-87	79⅝	80⅜
Beneficial 9½-87	87¼	88¼
BFCE 8¾-83	90¼	91¼
Canpac 9⅛-89	87¾	88¾
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	87¼	88¼
Can NatlR 8⅝-86	82¼	83¼
Charbongs 8⅝-81	92½	93½
CNT 9½-86	87½	88½
Comalco 10¼-91	87¾	88¾
Cons. Foods 7½-91	76¾	77¾
Continental 9⅝-86	88⅝	89⅝
Dome Pet. 10-94	86½	87½
Dominion 10¼-84	90⅝	91⅝
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	85¼	86¼
DSM 8¾-88	83¾	84¾
E E C 8¼-82	90	91
E E C 7¾-84	84½	85½
E C S 9-93	84¾	85¾
E C S 8⅝-97	78¾	79¾
EdF 9⅝-86	89¼	90¼
E I B 8-84	86¼	87¼
E I B 8¾-93	80¾	81¾
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87¼	88¼
Eurofima 8½-83	89	90
E D C 9⅝-84	91½	92½
Finland 9½-86	88	89
Genstar 10-89	85½	86½
GMAC 9¼-86	88	89
Gotaverken 8½-87	83½	84½
Gould 9⅝-85	89	90
GTE 9⅝-89	85¾	86¾
GulfWest 9¾-84	84½	86½
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	86¾	87¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	86	87
Kennecott 9½-86	84¾	85¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	80½	81½
Kockums 8-83	87¾	88¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	89¼	90¼
Manitoba 9½-89	86½	87½
Michelin 10-84	86¼	87¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	86	87
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	87¾	88¾
NBrunswick 9-83	91	92
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	84½	85½
Newfoundld 10-94	86½	87½
NZealand 8½-83	89½	90½
Norskhyd 8½-92	80¼	81¼
Norway 9½-84	91¾	92¾
NScotia 9⅝-89	86½	87½
Occidental 10¼-84	88½	89½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81	82
Penney JC 8½-83	88	89
Pennwalt 9¾-84	90	91
Pepsico 9¼-84	90	91
Portland 10-84	87	88
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86¼	87¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78¾	79¾
Saabscania 8½-89	77¾	78¾
Shell 8-86	83½	84½
Shell 7½-87	79¾	80¼
Stlnd 8⅝-88	86½	87½
StatOil 9⅝-89	86¾	87¾
Sweden 9⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Transocean 8-86	84¾	85¾
Unilever 9¼-87	86¼	97¼
UnOil 7½-87	86	87
UnBis 9-89	84½	85½
Utah 8-87	86¾	87¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	79¾	80¾
Warner L. 9-84	88¾	89¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	68	70
Baker 5½-93	128	—
BBC 4¼-93	95	96½
Beatrice 6¼-91	94½	96½
Beatrice 4½-92	76½	78½
Beecham 6¾-92	98	100
Boots 6¾-93	88½	90
Borden 6¾-91	88½	[illegible]
Borden 5-92	78	[illegible]
BroadHale 4⅝-87	64½	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	64	[illegible]
CIBA G. 4-94	92	[illegible]
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	71	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	126½	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	107	[illegible]
Commint 6¼-86	75	[illegible]
Dartind 4¾-87	72	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	67½	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	75½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	67	[illegible]
Galveston 8¾-94	95	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	71	[illegible]
GenFoods 4⅝-82	84½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	62½	[illegible]
GulWestn 5-88	82	[illegible]
Honda 5½-89	88	[illegible]
Honneywell 6-86	77	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-97	88¼	[illegible]
INA 6-97	87	[illegible]
ISE 6¼-89	85	[illegible]
ITT 4⅜-87	65	[illegible]
Lear 8-89	88½	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¼-87	81	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	92	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	66½	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	65½	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅝-87	110½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	83½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	73½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	72	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	70	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	93½	[illegible]
UBS 5-89	106	[illegible]
UnCarb 4⅝-82	87	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	63	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	64½	[illegible]

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Previous	[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 26, 1979

AELInd	6½	6¾
AFAPrat	8⅛	9¼
AVMCp	3⅝	3⅝
Accuray	3⅜	4¼
AddisnW	9⅝	10½
AdvRoss	3	3⅜
AlexAlex	28¾	29½
Allcolnc	26¼	27¼
AllynB	10½	11½
AFinCp	21¾	22¼
AFurn	5	5¼
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AIntGp	54	55
AMicros	22¼	22¾
AWeldng	18¼	19¼
Amferr	3½	3⅞
Anadite	6¾	7⅛
AnheusB	20⅝	20⅞
AntaCp	7¼	7¾
ArdenGp	2¼	3⅜
AsdCola	21	21¾
AtlGaLt	14⅛	14½
BairdCp	5½	6
BanoHE	11¾	12¼
BkamRt	15	15½
BasicRsg	9⅝	10⅛
BasstFr	17⅝	18⅛
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32	32¾
BibbCo	11⅞	12⅛
BirdSon	18½	20
Birtchr	2	2⅜
BlkHillP	22¾	23½
Bonanza	2⅞	3⅛
BrookS	33	38
BrwTom	20¼	20¾
Buckbee	6⅜	6⅞
Buckeye	15⅝	16¼
BurnupS	6½	6⅞
CalWtSv	30½	32
ConrodH	1⅛	1⅜
CapSwC	14⅝	15⅛
CapInAir	3⅝	4⅛
CareCp	8	9
CnVIPS	15½	15⅞
ChmLea	33	35
ChesUtl	11½	12¼
CircleF	4⅞	5¾
CitzUtA	34¾	35½
CitzUtB	30¾	31
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCp	6⅞	6⅞
ComClH	25¼	25¾
CmlShr	16½	18½
CmwTel	17	19
ConPap	52½	53½
Crawfd	19⅝	20⅝
CrosTre	19½	19⅞
CutlrFed	1¾	2½
Cycltron	10¾	11⅝
DanlyM	19⅞	20⅝
DiaDes	9⅝	9½
DayfMal	19	21
DekibAg	24½	25¼
DeLuxC	30⅝	31½
DetCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅛	2¼
DiaCrys	26¼	27¼
DlanCru	36½	38½
Docutel	5⅝	6⅛
DalIrGn	8⅛	8⅝
Donldsn	20¼	21⅛
DovIDB	19½	20¼
DunkinD	9⅞	10⅜
Duriron	15¾	16¾
EatnVnce	5⅝	6½
EconLab	27	27½
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	7⅛	8
EleNucl	6½	7
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	5⅝	6½
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EqtOil	48	49⅛
EthanAl	44½	45½
Fabri h	½	¾
FIBkSys	36½	37¼
FtBosIn	16	16⅝
FtEmpS	9¾	10¼
FtWnFin	4½	4¾
Flicker	12¼	12¾
FloatPnt	8½	9⅛
FlaWatU	9⅛	9⅞
ForestO	19⅜	19⅞
Formlall	1¼	2
FrankCp	7¼	7¾
FrankEl	14½	15¼
GnRIEst	10½	12
GnReIns	89½	91½
GovEFn	9½	10¼
GreenM	11⅝	12⅛
GreyAdv	35½	38½
GifIntst	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5¼	6
Hardwke	10	10¾
HrpRow	10¾	11¼
HarpGp	25½	26⅛
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	24¼	25
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	13¼	13⅞
HorizRs	2	2½
HyattInt	17	18
Infroind	4¼	4⅝
IntelCp	59¼	60¼
IntrcEnr	4¼	5¼
IntmlGs	11½	12
InBkWsh	8¼	8⅞
IwaSoUt	23⅛	23⅞
JamWP h	5½	6¼
Jamsby	14⅜	15½
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	13½	14¼
KalsSt pf	18⅜	19½
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman	16½	17¼
KmpAm	7⅞	8⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3¼	4⅛
KellySv	29⅝	31¼
Keuffel	15½	16½
Kimball	15⅞	15⅞
Kinglnt	7¼	8¼
KnapeV	15½	16½
Kratos	12½	13½
Lanceln	16½	17¼
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	22	23
LdStar	5¾	6½
LinBcst	46¼	47¼
Logetrn	9½	10½
MadsGE	13⅝	13⅞
MagellPet	4⅛	4⅝
MairRt	1¼	1½
Mailkrt	27½	28½
MatAssl	16⅝	17⅛
MaulLP	26½	28
McCorm	24	24½
McQuay	9¼	10
MidsxW	18	19
MdldCap	8	8⅝
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 3-16
MidlBks	24½	25½
Millipr	26	28¾
MissVlG	14	15
MoniCol	5½	5⅝
MoorePd	19¾	20¾
MoroRes	1½	2¼
Mostek	60⅜	61⅞
MotClub	3⅞	4⅜
Mueller	27	28
NaraCp	25⅜	27¼
NatGOil	13	14½
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	14⅜	15¼
NielsnA	22¼	22¾
NielsnB	21⅞	21⅞
NoCarGs	15	15½
NoEOIun	67½	69
NwtNGs	13⅞	14
NwstPS	15¾	16¼
Noxell	19	19½
OgilvyM	19¾	20½
OhFerro	8	9
OtterTP	19⅛	20⅛
PCAInt	6	6½
PabstB	11⅝	11⅞
PcGaR	17¾	18½
PauleyP	11⅞	12⅛
PeerMt	8	8¾
PennEnt	14½	15
Petrolit	40½	41½
Pettibon	20¼	21¼
PierceSS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	[illegible]	[illegible]
PlanHlB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plastine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Possis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
PbSvNC	[illegible]	[illegible]
PurlBen	[illegible]	[illegible]
PutDCap	[illegible]	[illegible]
QuakrCh	[illegible]	[illegible]
RopenPr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roychm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
RecoEq	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoadEx	[illegible]	[illegible]
RobbMyr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roselon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
RusStov	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScanDt	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScripH	[illegible]	[illegible]
SeisOell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svcmstr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawmt	[illegible]	[illegible]
SolidStS	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCalWtr	[illegible]	[illegible]
SwEtSv	[illegible]	[illegible]
SwnEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
StaRegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
StanHP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SterlSl	[illegible]	[illegible]
StrawCl	[illegible]	[illegible]
SuperEL	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tandem	[illegible]	[illegible]
TecumP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiprary	[illegible]	[illegible]
TascoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TrnsOcO	[illegible]	[illegible]
TricoPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
TysonFd	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnMcGll	[illegible]	[illegible]
USSurg	[illegible]	[illegible]
USTrck	[illegible]	[illegible]
UvaBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
UpPenP	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValyGas	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanDus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Velcro	[illegible]	[illegible]
VideoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
VaNBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
WahEnr	[illegible]	[illegible]
WebbRs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
WisInMo	[illegible]	[illegible]
WellsGa	[illegible]	[illegible]
WhaMlp	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmorC	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodLot	[illegible]	[illegible]
WWEng	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrlshW	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUtc	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

For its Spanish operation, based in Madrid, Major U.S. multinational bank is looking for an

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EUROPEAN DIVISION

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The candidate should possess the equivalent of BA/BS in business administration, computer science or related field and an extensive knowledge of programming, hardware, data communications and systems software. 5-7 years applicable work experience are required including senior management and/or independent consulting assignments. Fluent English necessary as well as prior experience with multi-national systems and extensive business knowledge. Excellent salary and fringe benefits offered. Interviews in Brussels to be arranged during the month of November 1979.

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Sales Promotion

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Ref. A/1013

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Please write full details, quoting the ref. no. on the envelope within one week to the above address.

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Int. Management Consultants
7 Ave. Krieg, CH-1208 Geneva, Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
19	8½	Hecks .30		2.7	7	75	14¼	13¾	14	
24	4¾	HeckM			7	396	20½	18½	18½	—1½
28	21¼	HelimB s1a		4.3	8	39	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅝
43⅝	34½	Heinzh 2.20		5.9	8	21	37½	37¼	37½	— ⅛
101⅛	6¼	HelenxC			13	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
34	16	Helrint 1.20		6.8	6	206	18¼	17¾	17¾	
38¾	32⅛	HelmrP s.36		1.1	14	210	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ½
8¼	7⅛	Hemlnc .66e		8.5		6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22¾	14½	Herculs 1.10		5.9	5	323	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	17⅜	Hershy 1.40		5.9	7	845	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
11¾	7	Hesston			18	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
17	14⅝	Hesln pf1.60		11.		13	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
31⅜	25⅛	Heublin 1.52		5.6	8	152	27½	27	27¼	
40⅝	46¼	HewlPk s.40		.8	16	934	54	52½	53¼	
11¾	5½	HghVlt .12		1.4	10	12	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
38⅛	25¼	Hilenbd 1.68		3.4	6	1	31¾	31¾	31⅝	
35⅝	22	Hilton		1	3.5	8	227	29	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
25	15⅜	Hobart 1.20		6.6	7	34	18½	18¼	18¼	
22⅜	15¼	Holiday .66		3.9	10	526	17¼	16½	16¾	— ⅛
22¾	15	HollyS			16	20		19¼	19¼	— ¾
10⅝	8¾	HmeG pf1.10		13.		x27	8¾	d 8½	8⅝	
43¼	29	Homst 1.20a		3.4	8	187	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅜
28	22	Honda .37e		1.6	21	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
82⅝	59½	Homstl 2.60		3.7	7	594	71¼	70⅝	71½	+ ⅜
23½	16½	HoovU 1.24		7.5	5	48	16¾	16½	16½	
11½	2⅞	Horizon			8	231	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37⅜	24⅝	HospCp .50		1.5	12	101	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	Hoslmt .60		3.4	6	89	17⅞	16⅝	17½	+ ⅜
36½	25⅛	HousM 1.60		5.7	6	44	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
6¾	3⅝	HousFb .20		5.0	11	68	4	3⅞	4	
22	16⅜	HoushF 1.55		8.7	5	295	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
48⅛	38⅛	HouF pf2.37		6.0		2	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	
33½	27	HouF pf2.50		9.1		16	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
21¼	24⅛	Housin 2.24		8.7	6	385	27¾	26⅝	27	+ ½
36	19⅜	HousMG 1.10		3.6	8	170	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
22¾	9	HowdJn .44		2.2	13	705	20⅜	19¾	20	
19½	15⅜	Hubbrd 1.72		11.	9	28	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16½	HudMn g.30e				8	18¼	18¼	18¼	
21	8¼	Huffy .75		3.9	6	96	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
50	39½	HughsTl 6.84		1.9	12	472	43¾	42½	43¾	+1
36⅝	14¼	Human .75		2.5	11	155	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
22¾	20¾	Hunts pf2.50		12.		8	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
17⅜	11	HuntCh .40		3.5	8	x26	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	HuttEF .80		4.6	4	109	17¾	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72		6.2	8	8	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	22½	IC Ind 1.84		7.4	5	121	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
47	37½	IC In pf 3.50		9.2		18	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅜	ICN				83	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	36	INACp .3		7.0	5	713	43¾	43	43¼	— ⅛
17¾	14⅛	INAin 1.68		12.		20	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
15⅛	9⅜	IU Int .95		8.0	54	393	12	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅜	IUInt pf1.36		8.8		8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
26¾	22	IdahoP 2.40		11.	9	135	22	d21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
27½	18¾	IdealB 1.60		7.4	5	183	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
7	4	IdealT				63	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	18⅜	IllPowr 2.28		12.	7	1785	19	d18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	20	IlPowr pf2.13		12.		x200	17¾	d17¾	17¾	—2⅛
27	22	IlPowr pf2.35		12.		2300	20¼	20¼	20½	— ½
47¼	35½	IlPowr pf 4		11.		6	36	d34	36	+ ½
29½	20¾	ITW	1	4.1	7	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	15	ImpICp 1.20		5.8	4	55	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
24	14⅝	INCO .40a		2.1	21	1093	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
8⅛	5¼	InaCap				2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10¾	9	IndCC 1.16a		12.		2	9	9	9	— ¼
109½	99	IndIM pf 12		12.		x100	99½	99½	99½	
22¾	17⅜	IndIM pf2.15		12.		10	18	18	18	+ ⅜
23¾	18	IndIM pf2.25		11.		20	18	18	18	— ⅛
30⅜	25	IndiGas 2.40		9.3	5	41	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
24	21	IndIPL 2.12		10.	7	64	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅝	IndINat 1.44		8.2	5	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	11⅝	Inexco .14		.6	20	199	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
59¼	44¼	IngerR 3.16		6.1	7	425	51¾	50¾	51¾	+1¼
38½	30	IngR pf 2.35		7.6		13	31¼	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
16⅜	11⅜	InprTec .54		4.1	10	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
40⅜	31½	InldSt 2.80a		8.8	4	61	32	31⅝	31⅝	
14⅜	11½	Insilco .94b		7.8	5	69	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
17½	13½	Insilc pf1.25		8.5		6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
33¾	13¾	Integon .44a		1.9	10	96	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
21⅜	14¾	IngSt 1.92a		9.3	5	21	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
42¾	34	Interco 2.40		6.5	5	25	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20		8.6	4	67	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	10¼	IntAlum .60		5.2	6	30	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
80	61⅛	IBM 3	3.44	5.5	12	3001	62¾	61¾	62¼	+ ⅛
25¾	18½	IntFlav .80		4.2	12	185	19	18⅝	19	
45½	31¾	IntHarv 2.50		7.0	4	171	35¾	35	35½	+ ⅜
61½	34	IntMin 3		5.6	7	250	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
23⅜	17	IntMult 1.20		6.6	8	4	18¾	18¼	18¼	
47⅜	35¾	IntPap 2.20		5.8	4	1166	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
61⅛	41⅞	IntPwrR 2.10		3.8	13	265	55¾	55⅜	55½	+ ⅜
48	34	IncNt 2.80		7.3	6	66	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
18¼	14½	IncPI 1.80		12.		5	15½	15	15	
8⅜	3	Lionel .16		2.7	8	151	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36½	17¾	Litton 1b		3.3	6	448	30⅜	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	17¾	Litton pf 2		10.		29	19¾	19¼	19¼	
30	16½	Lockhd			10	228	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
45	20¾	Loclte .48		1.3	14	148	36⅜	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
69⅝	34⅞	Loews 1.20		2.2	4	62	54	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9⅜	LomFn 1		7.6	7	3	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
27	14½	LomMt 2.20e		12.	8	29	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅜	LnStar 1.40		6.1	4	115	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅛
16	13	LoweEl 1.50		11.	6	13	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	17¾	LowIG .72		7.1	6	36	17⅝	d17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12½	LowPL 2.52		12.	6	24	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
23¾	19¼	LowaPS 2.04		10.	5	34	20	19⅞	20	
7¼	4⅜	LpcaInp .12		2.5	15	74	5	4⅝	4⅝	
38½	28½	LrvsBk 2.44		7.6	4	13	32	31⅜	32	+ ¼
34	14	ItekCp			12	426	22¾	21¾	22⅜	+1
28⅝	5¼	ItekCp .36i				1277	6¼	d 5½	5½	— ⅜
14⅜	6	Itel pf .72k				74	6¼	6	6	
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.40		6.2	9	559	23	21⅝	22¾	+1
11⅜	6¾	Jamsw .88b		.9	4	35	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
18½	14¼	Jantzen 1		6.3	7	58	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	JapnF 1.53e		17.		106	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38	29	JeffPilt 1.20		4.0	7	409	31	30	30	— ⅜
97¼	69	JerCP pf 3.65		14.		x200	69	d67½	69	
117	95⅛	JerCpt3.50		14.		x100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅜
22½	16	JerCP pf 2.18		14.		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27	19	JewelC 1.68		7.0	6	32	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Jewelcor			11	74	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	22	JhnMan 1.92		8.5	5	237	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
64⅜	54⅛	JnMn pf5.40		9.6		31	56⅛	55½	56⅛	+ ⅜
78¾	64¾	JohnJn 2		3.0	14	217	66⅛	65½	66	+ ⅛
9½	5½	JohnEF			15	26	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	21¾	JohnCn 1.10		4.4	6	35	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
16¼	9	JonLn .60		6.6	7	49	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
50	39	JonLaupf 5		13.		x310	39	d38½	38½	— ⅜
34¾	27¾	Jorgen 1.50		5.2	5	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
21½	16¾	Joslens 1		5.4	8	15	18½	18½	18½	
36	27¼	JoyMfg 1.72		6.4	7	139	27¼	d26¾	26⅝	— ½
76¾	41	KLM 3.49e		8.9	8	1	39¼	d39¼	39¼	—1¾
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84		3.5	8	2400	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
22¾	16⅜	KaisrAl 1.20		6.6	4	158	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
29⅜	18¾	KaisCe 1.40		6.7	4	45	20⅜	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	16¼	KalC pf 1.37		8.0		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
46	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50		4.4		364	35⅜	34¼	34¼	—1½
9¼	6½	KaneMill .28		3.4	5	27	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20¼	12¼	Kaneb .88		4.6	9	195	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	KCtyPL 2.66		12.	6	74	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
26⅛	20	KCPL pf2.53		12.		1	20		20	
33¼	17½	KCSoln 1.16		4.4	5	26	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	KanGE 1.90		12.	9	41	15⅜	15	15¼	
23⅜	18⅛	KanNb 1.48		7.9	7	21	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
21	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96		11.	7	58	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
26	19½	KaPL pf2.32		12.		1	20	20	20	
25¼	18⅝	KaPL pf2.23		11.		2	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
11¼	5¾	KatyInd			3	64	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅜	Katy pf 1.46		6.9		3	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Kaufmn .24		2.9	7	382	8½	8	8⅜	
20¾	11	Keane .60		3.4	5	27	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Keller .30		3.4	6	33	9⅜	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
21¾	17	Kellogg 1.32		7.5	8	454	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9⅛	Kellwd .80		8.6	12	39	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	10	KenlRty .20e			.7275	81	28½	27¾	27½	
47⅜	29⅛	Kenmrtl 1.32		3.2	7	7	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
30¾	19	Kennct 1.20		5.0	9	640	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
21⅜	17¾	KyUtil 2.04		11.	7	14	19	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅜	8¾	KerrGls .44		4.9	5	31	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19⅜	16¾	KerrG pf1.70		10.		1	17	17	17	
64½	41¼	KerrM 1.55		2.7	10	211	57⅜	56⅛	56½	—1⅛
17¼	9½	KersCon				25	10¾	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
25¼	17	Keysint s.48		2.1	13	7	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
39¾	27⅜	KiddeW 1.60		4.7	5	25	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
51¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4		8.8		3	45½	45¼	45½	+ ½
30	20	Kidde pr1.64		6.3		8	26¼	26	26	
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88		7.1	6	522	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	KingDSr .90		7.1	6	18	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24	15⅜	Kirsch 1.32		8.3	5	32	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26⅜	20¾	KnletRd .28		3.1	8	33	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
27¾	16½	Koehrin 1.10		5.2	5	44	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
36½	27⅜	Koeh pf 2.75		9.0		1	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
33¾	19¼	Kollmr .64		2.4	8	32	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Koppers 1.20		5.1	7	60	23¾	23¾	23⅝	
48	41½	Koppers pf		9.5		x450	42½	d41	42	
50½	43	Kroff 3		6.5	6	222	46¾	46½	46½	
13½	7½	Kroehlr				7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27	18¾	Kroger s1.36		7.4	5	1076	19¾	d18	18⅝	—1¼
32⅝	24½	Kuhlm 2.50a		2.0	20	1	29		29	
22½	16	KuhlmA .90a		7.8	5	16	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
15	9	Kysor .88		8.4	3	72	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
11¾	5⅜	LFE .06r		.7	8	44	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
18	14¼	LITCO 1		5.9	8	9	17	17	16⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	LTV			2	567	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
57	42⅜	LTV pf .5		11.		1	46	46	46	— ½
30⅜	21¾	LTV pf 2.60		11.		143	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t		12.	12	64	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	LacGas 1.84		9.3	5	5	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
19½	14¾	LamsSe s.80		5.2	5	33	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
22½	12	LaneBry 1		8.0	6	51	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
42¼	22½	Lanier .50		1.4	13	48	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
15	8¾	LawfCh .60		5.8	11	32	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	14½	LearSe 1.04		5.7	4	44	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
24½	18¾	LswTr s1.20		5.8	6	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt .72		3.6	10	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16		5.2	5	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
15⅜	10½	LesPlat n.44		4.2	5	17	10¾	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	LehVallnd				6	44	1½	1⅝	
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.20e		12.		69	11	10⅝	11	
23⅜	13½	Lennar s.88t		.5	6	70	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
30	23½	Lenox 1.36		5.5	7	12	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	
9	6⅜	LesFay .48		7.0	4	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC				1	18½	18¼	18¼	
69	31¾	LevStr 2.20		3.9	7	229	56⅞	56¾	56¾	+ ⅜
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF .60		3.0	5	73	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20a		8.6	5	110	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
57¾	50	LOF pf 4.75		9.4		1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
21½	14	LibfyCo s.60		4.0	6	45	15	15	15	+ ⅛
3¾	2	LibrtyLn			26	26	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	LibIL pf				13	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Lifemk s.48		3.1	8	69	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
41¾	29⅝	Lilly pf 2.50		7.9	6	111	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
61⅛	41⅞	LillyEli 2.10		3.8	13	265	55¾	55⅜	55½	+ ⅜
48	34	LincNt 2.80		7.3	6	66	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
18¼	14½	LincPI 1.80		12.		5	15½	15	15	
8⅜	3	Lionel .16		2.7	8	151	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36½	17¾	Litton 1b		3.3	6	448	30⅜	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	17¾	Litton pf 2		10.		29	19¾	19¼	19¼	
30	16½	Lockhd			10	228	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
45	20¾	Loclte .48		1.3	14	148	36⅜	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
69⅝	34⅞	Loews 1.20		2.2	4	62	54	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9⅜	LomFn 1		7.6	7	3	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
27	14½	LomMt 2.20e		12.	8	29	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅜	LnStar 1.40		6.1	4	115	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅝	LILCo 1.78		12.	6	285	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
26	20	LIL pfP2.43		12.		1	20	20	20	
26¾	21¼	LIL pfQ2.47		11.		4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
33	24	LongDr .76		2.7	11	53	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	23½	LoralCo 1		2.9	10	24	34⅛	33⅜	34	— ⅛
49⅝	19½	LoLand 1.48		2.8	14	10087	o55⅛	48⅝	53⅝	+5¾
26⅜	16½	LoPac .60b		3.0	5	118	20⅛	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	LourGs 2.06		11.	6	29	18½	18¼	18⅜	
17¾	9½	Lowensl .30		3.1	4	27	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
49¾	39¼	Lubrzl 1.68		3.5	10	45	45⅛	45	45½	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
17¾	13⅜	LuckyS 1		6.7	8	586	15	14¾	14⅞	
18⅝	8⅜	Ludlow .20		6.2	9	64	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	14	Lukens .96		6.7	10	31	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
22¾	10½	LynCSys .40		2.1	12	x74	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
				—	M	—M	—M	—	—	
30⅜	19¾	MACOM s.24		.9	19	80	26¼	25½	26¼	+1⅛
55½	31⅜	MCA 1.50		3.3	8	74	46	45	45¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	8	MEI .40		3.5	6	13	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
38⅜	18	MGIC 1		4.0	8	627	24¾	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	13½	MacAF 1		5.9	6	142	17¾	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	MacDn .48		5.2	6	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13¾	6¾	Macke .52		6.5	.5	16	8	7⅞	8	
21⅜	6½	Macmill .72		4.0	10	588	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
22	15½	Mcmi pf1.20		4.4		5	27	27	27	+1⅜
47¼	32	Macy 1.85		4.4	6	6	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
49	43	Macypf 4.25		10.		x100	42	d42	42	—1
18⅜	12¼	MdsFd 1.25a		8.1		59	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	7¾	MagicCf .60		7.9	4	117	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32	26½	MalonH 1.12		4.1	9	330	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
11½	5¾	Manhtn .36b		4.9	3	3	6¼	6	6¼	
10¼	5¾	ManhLf .30		4.9	8	12	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	30	MfrHan 2.28		7.6	5	194	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	26¼	MAPCO 1.40		4.8	8	107	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	24⅝	MarMf s .80		1.9	9	179	43⅜	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	34¾	MarOil s1.40		3.2	8	682	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	13½	MarMid .80		4.7	6	35	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11¼	MarIon 1.44		5.3	16	195	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
14¾	9⅜	MarkCtl .36		3.1	9	21	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
16¼	12½	Mark pf1.20		9.0		2	13¾	13¾	13⅜	
38¾	19	Marlev 1		4.8	6	57	21	19⅝	21	+1¼
18¾	10¾	Marriot .16		1.0	9	169	16	15¾	15¾	
72¼	56½	MrshM 3.20		5.0	11	44	63⅜	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	15½	MrshF 1.24		7.4	8	85	17⅜	16

Chicago Futures

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.31	4.32	4.16½	4.17	—.17½
Mar	4.45	4.48	4.34	4.34½	—.16
May	4.54	4.56	4.41½	4.42¾	—.17¼
Jul	4.56	4.57½	4.44	4.44¾	—.15
Sep	4.64	4.65	4.54	4.54	—.15
Dec	4.72	4.79	4.67½	4.67½	—.15½

Sales Thur. 17,854.
Total open interest Thur. 58,138, off 38 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.63	2.64	2.58½	2.59	—.06¼
Mar	2.82	2.82½	2.75½	2.76¼	—.07½
May	2.94	2.95	2.88¼	2.88¾	—.07½
Jul	3.03	3.03	2.96	2.96½	—.08¼
Sep	3.07	3.07	2.98½	3.00	—.08¼
Dec	3.10	3.10	3.01½	3.01½	—.09½

Sales Thur. 58,701.
Total open interest Thur. 181,157, up 3,149 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.41	6.44	6.31	6.32	—.12½
Jan	6.66	6.66½	6.54	6.55½	—.11¾
Mar	6.89½	6.91	6.77	6.78¼	—.12¼
May	7.08	7.10½	6.97½	6.78¾	—.12¾
Jul	7.25½	7.26½	7.14	7.16	—.13
Aug	7.34½	7.34½	7.22	7.25	—.13
Sep	7.37	7.37	7.24	7.25	—.13
Nov	7.42	7.43½	7.28	7.31	—.14

Sales Thur. 32,352.
Total open interest Thur. 114,896, up 172 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	180.50	180.60	178.00	178.90	—2.00
Jan	183.00	183.50	180.90	181.60	—2.40
Mar	187.20	188.00	185.10	186.00	—2.30
May	192.00	192.00	189.00	189.40	—2.80
Jul	195.00	195.50	193.50	193.70	—2.80
Aug	197.00	197.50	195.70	196.00	—3.00
Sep	199.00	199.00	198.50	198.50	—2.50
Oct	200.00	200.50	199.00	200.00	—3.00
Dec	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	—3.50

Sales Thur. 7,299.
Total open interest Thur. 55,411, up 33 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.45	25.60	25.20	25.27	—.26
Jan	25.30	25.40	25.00	25.07	—.30
Mar	25.30	25.35	24.97	25.10	—.28
May	25.50	25.50	25.05	25.20	—.32
Jul	25.70	25.70	25.30	25.40	—.37
Aug	25.75	25.75	25.40	25.52	—.28
Sep	25.70	25.80	25.56	25.60	—.25
Oct	25.75	25.90	25.60	25.60	—.20
Dec	25.95	25.95	25.80	25.80	—.30
Jan	.	.	.	25.87	—.28

Sales Thur. 12,278.
Total open interest Thur. 66,857, up 1,327 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.43½	1.43¾	1.38½	1.39¼	—.05
Mar	1.56½	1.57	1.52	1.52⅛	—.05
May	1.64¼	1.64¾	1.60	1.60¼	—.05
Jul	1.68⅞	1.68¾	1.64½	1.64½	—.05¼
Sep	1.70	1.70	1.68	1.68	—.04¾

Sales Thur. 686.
Total open interest Thur. 5,850, off 33 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.70	68.20	66.25	66.25	—1.50
Jan	69.27	69.50	67.82	67.82	—1.50
Feb	70.40	71.22	69.27	69.27	—1.50
Apr	71.00	72.25	70.25	70.25	—1.50
Jun	72.80	73.45	71.65	71.65	—1.50
Aug	72.10	72.50	70.62	70.65	—1.47
Oct	71.25	71.40	69.80	69.80	—1.50
Dec	72.25	72.25	70.75	70.75	—1.05

Est. sales 26,882; sales Thur. 29,675.
Total open interest Thur. 56,498, off 276 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	81.00	81.50	79.47	79.60	—1.37
Jan	82.82	83.35	81.30	81.45	+1.33
Mar	83.80	84.50	82.25	82.25	—1.50
Apr	84.40	84.65	82.60	82.62	—1.48
May	84.20	84.95	82.60	82.60	—1.50
Aug	83.25	83.25	81.90	82.25	—.75
Sep	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	—.60

Est. sales 2,956; sales Thur. 2,559.
Total open interest Thur. 13,123, up 360 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	36.85	37.00	35.55	36.42	—.30
Feb	39.30	39.40	38.10	38.80	—.35
Apr	38.10	38.12	36.80	37.30	—.55
Jun	41.35	41.40	40.30	40.80	—.32
Jul	42.20	42.50	41.15	41.90	—.35
Aug	41.50	41.60	40.50	40.50	—.75
Oct	40.75	40.75	40.10	40.15	—.45
Dec	42.85	43.75	42.70	42.70	—.70
Feb	44.50	44.75	44.50	44.75	

Est. sales 7,188; sales Thur. 6,454.
Total open interest Thur. 24,208, up 106 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	46.40	46.92	44.50	45.32	—.93
Mar	46.70	46.95	44.75	45.45	—.97
May	47.80	48.10	45.80	46.70	—.87
Jul	48.80	48.90	47.00	47.75	—.90
Aug	47.40	47.80	45.70	46.80	—.65

Est. sales 5,655; sales Thur. 5,378.
Total open interest Thur. 22,381, up 70 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Oct	.	.	.	36.75	.
Nov	36.85	36.85	36.05	36.80	—.20
Dec	39.12	39.25	39.10	39.12	.
Jan	.	.	.	41.80	—.10
Feb	43.37	43.37	43.37	43.37	.
Mar	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	+.05
Apr	43.90	43.90	43.85	43.85	+.10

Sales Thur. 53.
Total open interest Thur. 1,258, off 32 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	57.40	57.70	56.90	57.30	+.30
Dec	62.10	62.75	62.05	62.25	+.30
Jan	59.00	59.50	58.50	58.50	+.75

Est. sales 129; sales Thur. 22.
Total open interest Thur. 354, up 5 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	238.90	238.90	231.50	235.70	+1.80
Jan	214.90	214.90	209.00	212.70	+2.80
Mar	205.30	205.30	201.50	205.30	+5.00
May	204.00	204.50	201.80	204.50	+5.00
Jul	202.60	202.60	199.80	202.60	+5.00
Sep	200.40	200.40	197.50	199.70	+4.30

Est. sales 3,647; sales Thur. 3,536.
Total open interest Thur. 11,388, up 443 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	186.50	187.00	183.80	184.80	+.80
Jan	180.10	182.00	178.50	180.10	+2.10
Mar	183.00	184.30	181.00	182.80	+1.80
May	185.50	186.80	183.50	185.00	+2.00
Jul	188.50	189.00	186.50	187.00	+1.00
Sep	189.50	189.50	187.80	189.00	+1.50
Nov	191.00	191.00	189.00	190.00	+.50
Jan	192.00	192.70	192.00	192.50	+1.00
Mar	193.00	194.00	193.00	193.50	+2.50

Sales Thur. 583.
Total open interest Thur. 3,864, up 48 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.96	87.96	87.88	87.96	+.50
Mar	88.53	88.53	88.53	88.53	+.50
Jun	89.31	89.31	89.28	89.31	+.50
Sep	89.85	90.05	89.85	90.05	+.50
Dec	90.57	90.57	90.54	90.57	+.50
Mar	91.04	91.04	91.00	91.04	+.50
Jun	91.30	91.40	91.30	91.40	+.50
Sep	91.49	91.49	91.46	91.49	+.50

Est. sales: 2,610; sales Thur. 8,934.
Total open interest Thur. 35,370, off 71 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	75-10	76-02	75-10	76-02	+46
Mar	74-30	75-24	74-30	75-24	+48
Jun	75-04	75-27	75-02	75-20	+45
Sep	75-30	75-30	75-07	75-30	+48
Dec	75-14	76-00	75-14	76-00	+46
Mar	75-15	76-00	75-15	76-00	+48
Jun	75-23	75-25	75-15	75-25	+42
Sep	75-15	75-18	75-11	75-18	+42
Dec	75-11	75-11	75-00	75-11	+45
Mar	74-25	75-05	74-25	75-05	+52
Jun	74-31	74-31	74-22	74-31	+49

Sales Thur. 7,763 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 76,973, up 165 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.57	14.65	14.51	14.51	—.50
Mar	13.79	13.98	13.79	13.79	—.50
Jun	12.59	12.70	12.59	12.59	—.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.11	12.11	—.50

Sales Thurs. 98 contracts.
Total open interest Thurs. 1,222, up 10 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-23	81-08	79-23	80-30	+53
Mar	80-06	81-08	80-06	81-03	+54
Jun	80-16	81-13	80-16	81-10	+55
Sep	80-20	81-17	80-20	81-14	+57
Dec	80-21	81-26	80-21	81-16	+50
Mar	80-28	81-25	80-28	81-20	+52
Jun	81-17	81-18	81-08	81-18	+48
Sep	81-20	81-22	81-09	81-16	+48
Dec	81-19	81-19	81-14	81-15	+49
Mar	81-04	81-14	81-04	81-14	+51
Jun	81-00	81-14	81-00	81-14	+53

Sales Thur. 13,228 contracts.
Total open interest Thur. 47,904, off 1,861 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8488	.8490	.8459	.8463	—25
Mar	.8505	.8505	.8478	.8485	—20
Jun	.8532	.8532	.8510	.8510	—30
Sep	.8531	.8560	.8500	.8530	—27
Dec	.8500	.8500	.8500	.8500	—40

Est. sales 1,360; sales Thur. 1,654.
Total open interest Thur. 10,525, off 318 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1100	2.1165	2.1005	2.1120	—05
Mar	2.1115	2.1170	2.1040	2.1135	
Jun	2.1115	2.1150	2.1075	2.1140	+05
Sep	.	.	.	2.1150	

Est. sales 3,783; sales Thur. 2,302.
Total open interest Thur. 8,074, off 362 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5601	.5602	.5588	.5592	—08
Mar	.5683	.5683	.5671	.5673	—12
Jun	.5750	.5755	.5750	.5755	—10
Sep	.	.	.	.5822	

Est. sales 1,383; sales Thur. 1,009.
Total open interest Thur. 6,728, off 80 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 4, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004308	.004318	.004308	.004317	+02
Mar	.004380	.004383	.004370	.004380	—06
Jun	.	.	.	.004450	—25

Est. sales 207; sales Thur. 366.
Total open interest Thur. 4,740, up 95 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6120	.6125	.6095	.6107	—11
Mar	.6286	.6287	.6262	.6275	—16
Jun	.6420	.6423	.6410	.6420	—15
Sep	.6575	.6575	.6540	.6540	—40

Est. sales 1,811; sales Thur. 1,048.
Total open interest Thur. 10,914, up 133 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.20	—0.05
Mar	7.35	7.35	7.24	7.24	.
Apr	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.89	+0.04
May	9.87	10.03	9.75	9.83	..

Est. 910; sales Thu. 887.
Total open interest Thu. 4,779, off 30 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	214.50	214.25	213.50	214.06	— 0.89
Mar	199.00	199.30	197.50	198.72	— 1.50
May	193.75	193.75	191.00	191.75	— 2.86
Jul	192.50	192.50	191.50	191.50	— 1.97
Sep	192.00	192.25	190.50	190.75	— 2.93
Dec	198.00	191.00	189.75	189.02	— 3.01
Mar	190.00	190.00	189.00	188.88	— 2.95

Est. 900; sales Thu. 2,435.
Total open interest Thu. 14,417, off 156 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	14.23	14.23	13.60	13.60	—0.38
Mar	14.62	14.64	13.78	14.13	—0.04
May	14.72	14.72	13.78	14.06	—0.22
Jul	14.90	14.90	13.96	14.12	—0.34
Sep	14.90	14.90	14.10	14.20	—0.40
Oct	14.90	14.96	14.32	14.32	—0.50
Mar	15.30	15.35	14.61	14.61	—0.50

Est. 2,075; sales Thu. 6,610.
Total open interest Thu. 72,935, up 245 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	122.50	123.00	122.25	123.75	+1.50
Mar	125.00	126.50	124.60	126.50	+2.00
May	127.90	129.10	127.50	129.25	+1.95
Jul	130.50	131.75	130.30	131.75	+1.55
Sep	133.75	134.10	133.00	134.50	+1.20
Dec	2,989	2,989	2,989	3,004	.

Est. 911; sales Thu. 1,600.
Total open interest Thu. 7,086, up 292 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	105.70	111.00	105.30	111.00	+5.00
Jan	96.10	101.30	95.30	101.30	+5.00
Mar	97.30	101.50	96.55	101.50	+4.00
May	99.05	99.05	98.60	103.00	+3.90
Jul	100.50	105.80	100.30	105.80	+4.90
Sep	102.90	102.90	102.10	107.30	+4.90
Jan	97.75	97.75	97.75	99.45	+1.80

Est. 550; sales Thu. 507.
Total open interest Thu. 7,205, up 0 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	65.77	65.85	65.30	65.33	—0.22
Mar	66.20	66.25	65.80	65.82	—0.15
May	67.40	67.40	66.80	66.85	—0.30
Jul	68.50	68.65	68.09	68.09	—0.36
Dec	69.80	69.80	69.40	69.40	—0.30
Mar	70.75	70.75	70.75	70.60	—0.25

Est. 5,150; sales Thu. 4,928.
Total open interest Thu. 38,806, off 93 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Copper 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	87.00	87.00	87.00	88.90	+0.45
Nov	88.00	88.00	88.00	89.00	+0.35
Dec	88.40	90.20	87.90	90.00	+0.35
Jan	89.90	89.90	88.70	90.50	+0.45
Mar	90.00	91.50	89.30	91.40	+0.45
May	91.00	92.30	90.10	92.10	+0.45
Jul	91.30	92.40	91.00	92.70	+0.40
Sep	92.30	92.75	91.60	93.30	+0.30
Dec	95.00	95.00	92.00	94.00	+0.35
Mar	93.25	94.50	93.00	94.60	+0.35
Jul	95.90	95.90	95.90	95.40	+0.35

Est. 8,000; sales Thu. 4,281.
Total open interest Thu. 58,086, off 235 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Oct	1660.0	1665.0	1610.0	1635.0	—82.5
Dec	1705.0	1705.0	1705.0	1705.0	—40.0
Jan	1725.5	1725.5	1725.5	1725.5	—40.5
Mar	1766.0	1766.0	1766.0	1766.0	—40.0

Est. 7,000; sales Thu. 6,485.
Total open interest Thu. 145,552, up 0 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	495.00	495.00	490.00	489.00	—17.70
Jan	485.50	489.00	485.00	485.00	—20.00
Apr	489.00	494.00	489.00	489.00	—20.00
Jul	496.00	503.00	496.00	495.20	—20.00
Jan	508.50	517.00	506.50	506.50	—20.00

Est. 1,222; sales Thu. 1,037.
Total open interest Thu. 7,513, off 178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	376.50	376.50	373.00	372.60	—16.00
Nov	375.00	375.00	373.00	372.60	—16.00
Dec	382.00	382.80	375.00	377.70	—17.00
Feb	386.50	393.00	385.50	387.40	—17.80
Apr	401.80	402.00	394.00	396.80	—18.50
Jun	411.00	411.00	403.00	405.80	—19.10
Aug	424.00	424.50	413.50	414.70	—19.70
Oct	429.50	429.50	418.50	423.20	—20.30
Dec	436.50	437.50	428.50	431.50	—21.00
Feb	445.50	445.50	438.00	439.60	—21.70
Apr	454.50	454.50	449.00	447.70	—22.20
Jun	456.00	461.00	456.00	455.80	—22.70
Aug	466.00	466.00	462.10	463.90	—23.20

Est. 27,000; sales Thur. 13,925.
Total open interest Thur. 175,753, up 2,776 from Wed.

Cash Prices

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Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.07	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	69-70
Lead Spot, lb	58-63	0.37
Copper elect., lb	90⅝	70⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.7385	7.9279
Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	33½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.500	6.075
Gold N.Y., oz	375.25	234.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 26, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,133.30 f	1,140.40 f
Reuters	1,657.70	1,651.70
Dow Jones Spot	397.08	398.40
D.J. Futures	400.97	403.72

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 26, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	169.00	162.00	164.00	164.25	162.15	162.50
Mar	173.00	166.00	168.75	169.00	167.15	167.20
May	173.00	167.00	168.75	168.90	168.15	168.20
Aug	173.50	168.75	168.50	168.90	168.75	169.00
Oct	173.95	169.50	169.15	169.25	170.50	170.85
1,973 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,384	1,355	1,380	1,382	1,370	1,375
Mar	1,385	1,355	1,378	1,380	1,378	1,379
May	1,405	1,375	1,402	1,404	1,399	1,481
Jly	1,431	1,400	1,429	1,431	1,426	1,427
Sep	1,455	1,430	1,454	1,460	1,448	1,450
Dec	1,474	1,460	1,480	1,490	1,481	1,482
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,530	1,508	1,520
5,071 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,818	1,810	1,810	1,815	1,814	1,815
Jan	1,828	1,820	1,823	1,824	1,827	1,828
Mar	1,792	1,785	1,786	1,787	1,790	1,794
May	1,772	1,765	1,766	1,769	1,770	1,772
Jly	1,764	1,757	1,761	1,764	1,756	1,762
Sep	1,754	1,754	1,755	1,760	1,750	1,755
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,735	1,765	1,740	1,748
2,951 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 26, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	927.00	928.00	928.00	930.00
3 months	940.50	941.00	947.00	948.00
Cathodes: spot	914.00	916.00	913.00	915.00
3 months	924.00	926.00	931.00	932.00
Tin: spot	7,410.00	7,420.00	7,400.00	7,420.00
3 months	7,270.00	7,275.00	7,240.00	7,245.00
Lead: spot	572.00	573.00	581.00	582.00
3 months	569.00	570.80	512.00	513.00
Zinc: spot	319.00	320.00	318.00	319.00
3 months	329.00	330.00	328.00	329.00
Silver: spot	771.00	773.00	811.00	813.00
3 months	789.00	790.00	830.00	832.00
Aluminium: spot	825.00	830.00	840.00	850.00
3 months	781.00	782.00	794.50	795.00
Nickel: spot	2,735.00	2,750.00	2,740.00	2,808.00
3 months	2,790.00	2,795.00	2,795.00	2,800.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 26, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,525	1,490	1,470	1,485	— 15
Mar	1,566	1,500	1,513	1,515	— 12
May	1,590	1,530	1,540	1,542	— 12
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,565	— 10
Aug	1,620	1,581	1,585	1,586	+ 15
Oct	1,730	1,730	1,400	1,405	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	1,610	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,610	1,640	+ 10
800 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,200	1,185	1,210	1,225	— 5
Mar	1,215	1,190	1,210	1,216	+ 1
May	1,230	1,230	1,220	1,240	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,238	—	— 7
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,243	—	— 4
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,285	—	— 2
N.A. lots					

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18⅛	7⅞	Technicn		13	63	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	39	54⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
18	7⅝	Telcom .70	6.3	3	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Telecor 6.60c		3	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
154½	83⅞	Teledn 9.92t	8.2	5	977	126¾	121⅞	121¾	—3⅜
21⅞	8¼	Telerat		17	642	17	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Telex		11	178	3⅝	3½	3½	
39½	29	Tenneco 2.40	6.8	7	2192	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
88⅛	78⅝	Tencor 7.40	9.4		19	78⅝	78½	78½	
28⅞	14½	Teradyn		12	142	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	+ ½
19⅛	6⅜	Tesoro		6	508	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	19⅞	Tesor pf2.16	8.0		56	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
32½	22½	Texaco 2.16	7.7	6	9389	29	27	28	— ¾
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.60	4.0	7	265	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ½
67⅞	32	TexEsl 2.70	4.9	8	88	55⅝	54¾	55¼	+ ½
27⅛	24⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.8		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
29	25⅝	TxET pf2.87	11.		7	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
26⅜	22¾	TexGT s1.46	6.3	7	56	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
24½	16	Texind .60	3.4	4	35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
101	75⅝	TexInst 2	2.2	13	492	90½	89½	90¼	+1⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Texint			2734	14½	13⅝	14½	+1⅜
55½	25⅝	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	409	48¼	47⅛	48¼	+1¼
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	23	10	64⅝	64⅛	64¼	— ¾
20⅛	16¾	TexUtil 1.64	9.2	7	919	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
33	18	TexspH 1.20	4.8	9	458	26	25⅛	25¼	—1
51⅝	35⅛	Texgl pf 3	6.8		1	44	44	44	— ½
12⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind		2	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Textron 1.80	7.3	5	80	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.8		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
26⅛	20⅛	Textr pf1.40	6.5		1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	4.1	6	10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
46⅝	39⅜	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	38	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ½
13⅝	8⅛	Thomin .56b	5.3	5	16	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
28⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.2	6	57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Thrifty .66	5.5	9	76	12	11½	12	+ ½
29⅝	19⅛	Tidwatr .90	3.7	9	43	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
27¾	19	Tigerint .80	4.1	5	572	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
49⅝	35⅛	Timein 1.66	3.9	8	81	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	26½	Timi pf81.57	5.2		82	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
36⅝	25⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.7	8	50	32¼	32	32¼	+ ½
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.6	6	33	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—1¼
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	44	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
25⅝	12⅞	Tokheim .60	3.8	7	27	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
23⅞	18¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	72	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25	19⅞	TolEd pf2.36	12.		4	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
23⅛	18¾	TolEd pf2.21	12.		3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	TonkaCp		18	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
11¾	8¼	ToolRol .40b	4.3	6	11	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ½
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .88	4.4	6	32	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
29½	18⅞	ToyRUs n		12	91	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
23	15⅞	Tracor s.40	2.3	7	127	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
23½	16¼	Trans s .92	5.5	8	38	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
36	27¾	TranUn 2.36	7.4	7	58	32	30½	31⅞	+1⅝
27⅞	13⅞	TW Corp		9	837	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	TW Cp wt			269	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ½
21⅛	16¼	TWC of 2	12.		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17⅛	13¾	TWC pf 1.90	14.		38	14	13¾	13⅞	
32¾	23¾	TWC pf 2.66	11.		74	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅞	Transm 1.12	6.8	5	230	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	Traninc 2.04	11.		13	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
36⅛	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.6	15	582	34½	33⅛	34⅜	+1⅜
14½	7	Transcn .60	8.4	8	28	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	20½	TrGP pf2.50	12.		5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
18½	10⅛	TrnsOh .40b	3.6	3	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Tranwy 1.80	8.3	5	14	21⅝	21¾	21¾	
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	6.2	4	x248	33½	33	33½	+ ½
20¼	16⅜	TriCon 2.03e	12.		129	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
29⅝	26½	TriCn pf2.50	9.4		2	26½	26½	26½	
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	85	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅞	Trialnd .30r	3.8	10	33	8¼	8	8	— ¼
23⅞	14¾	TriaPc 1	5.6	6	64	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ¾
13⅛	6⅞	Trico .18	2.0	9	17	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
42⅛	15⅞	Trinityln 1.20	3.5	11	130	34⅝	34¼	34¾	+1⅛
18⅝	16⅞	Trintyln wi			15	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	9.9	7	99	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.6	6	723	39⅞	36¾	39	— ½
25⅛	14⅞	TycoLab 1	5.1	7	15	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	13⅞	TylerCp .45	3.1	6	23	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
46⅝	22	Tymshr		14	25	40	39½	40	+1¼
		— U—U—U —							
34⅝	20¼	UAL 1	4.9		421	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
28	16⅜	UGI 1.64	7.0	8	4	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	UMC 1.20	9.2	6	59	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
29¼	16	UNCRes .50	2.2	6	670	23¼	21⅝	23	+1
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	107	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
53⅜	40½	UniIL 4.17e	10.	7	3	41⅞	41½	41⅝	—2⅝
67¼	57¼	UniNV 4.27e	7.1	6	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
52½	43⅝	UCamp 2.60	5.9	7	155	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.6	5	464	39½	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅜	UnComr .20	2.8		43	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	3.8	6	111	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15	12	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	200	12⅛	d11⅞	12	
48	37¾	UnEl pf4.50	12		z10	37	d37	37	— ¾
22⅞	16½	UnEl pf2.13	12.		55	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ½
27½	23⅜	UnEl pf2.72	11.		171	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
81¼	64	UnEl pfH 8	13.		1	64	64	64	
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	3.2	7	4348	43½	40	40⅝	—2
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.5	9	200	66⅝	65¾	66	+ ⅜
26	17½	UPac pf .47	2.0		1	23	23	23	—1
8¼	3⅞	Uniroyal			345	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
78¼	40	Unirylpf 8	18.		z930	45½	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	UnBrnd .20a	2.2	5	150	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅜	UBrd pf1.20	11.		9	10⅜	d10½	10⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	29⅞	UEnRs 2.48	5.3	6	37	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	3.0	8	30	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrly .16	.7	8	82	24¼	23¼	23¾	+ ½
25¼	21⅛	Ullium 2.68	12.	6	29	21⅝	d21½	21⅝	— ⅛
22¾	18¼	Ulilu pf 2.20	12.		z200	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	12½	UnitInd .90	5.7	5	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
18	8¾	Unitinn .22	1.5	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12⅞	10	UJerBk 1.04	10.	4	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	UnMM n			484	7⅛	6⅞	7	
3⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn			169	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	22⅞	UnRelg s		4	26	26	25⅝	26	
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.9		42	16¾	16	16	— ½
41⅛	29	USFld 2.40	6.7	4	870	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	23¾	USGyps 2.40	7.6	4	72	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+1
16⅞	6⅜	USHom .52	4.4	3	460	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
10½	6⅜	USInd .76	8.6	5	681	9	8	8⅞	+1
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg .52	4.2	5	305	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
9¾	4⅜	US Rty			1	7	7	7	
25⅞	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.9	5	43	18⅝	18¼	18¾	
26⅛	20⅝	USSteel 1.60	7.6	5	371	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	16	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
43¾	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.8	6	645	38	37⅛	37⅞	
117	100	UTch pf7.32	7.1		2	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.8		7	50	49½	49½	— ¼
27⅞	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		182	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	16¾	UniTel 1.52	8.6	6	412	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
26½	20⅝	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.9		3	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.7	12	56	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	
10¾	6¾	Univar .56	6.1	5	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22	13¼	UnivFd .96	6.9	7	17	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	6.5	7	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.2	8	139	40⅞	40⅜	40¾	+ ½
28	17	USLIFE .68	3.0	6	53	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	8¾	UslifeFd .96a	11.		21	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
19¾	16⅜	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	232	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
30⅝	25¾	UtPL pf2.80	11.		7	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
23⅝	19⅝	UtPL pf2.04	10.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	8.2	5	3	17	17	17	
37½	14	VSI Co .60	1.6	10	x269	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ½
9	4⅜	Valleyln .40	6.7	12	36	6⅛	5⅞	6	
14¾	10½	VanDrn .92	7.7	4	2	12	12	12	
27⅝	11¾	Varian .40	1.7	27	111	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ¾
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	5.1	7	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39½	16⅝	Veeco .60	1.8	11	57	34⅜	33⅛	34	+1¼
6¾	4	Vendo			20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.0	13	70	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	2831	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ½
54	44	VaEP pf 5	11.		z100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¾
97⅞	73	VaEP pf8.84	12.		z50	73	73	73	
101¾	79	VaEP pf9.75	12.		z60	78⅞	d78⅞	78⅞	— ⅝
29½	21¾	VaEP pf2.90	13.		8	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
78¼	65½	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z20	64	d64	64	—1½
29¾	7¾	Vornado .60	3.1	30	248	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
37	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.2	11	22	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ½
19	11⅞	Wabash .50	4.0	4	21	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.7	7	x50	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
55¾	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.7		x18	47	47	47	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRty			50	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
34½	19⅛	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	136	29	28⅝	29	
30⅞	23½	Walgrn 1.50	5.8	6	37	25¾	25½	25⅝	
44½	29⅞	WlkrA g1.60a		7	122	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	
28⅞	21⅞	WallBus .84	3.1	7	8	27	27	27	
27⅞	17¾	WalMu 1.60	7.0	4	34	23⅛	23	23	
35⅞	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	4.3	5	285	28½	28⅛	28⅜	
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.3		18	30½	30¼	30⅜	
17⅛	7	WardFd		6	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13	7⅛	Warnaco .20r	2.1	3	85	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
52½	21¼	WarnS 1.80	3.4	8	558	u53	51⅝	53	
44	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.6	8	206	39	38⅛	39	
26⅛	19¼	WarnrL 1.32	6.6	7	796	20	19⅝	20	
27½	22½	WashGs 2.40	10.	9	142	23⅜	22⅞	23	
39	22½	WshNat 1.40	5.2	6	15	27⅜	27	27	
23⅞	19½	WshWt 2.08	11.	6	10	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
38⅛	22⅞	WasteM .70	2.0	12	76	35	34⅝	34⅝	
29⅝	15	WatkinJ .40	1.8	13	25	22	21⅝	22	
6¾	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.5		6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7	4⅜	WeanUn .20	3.6	27	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.7	12	453	12⅝	11⅞	12	
28½	22⅞	WeisMk s.80	5.0	8	14	26½	25⅝	25⅝	
33⅛	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	73	27	26⅝	26⅝	
17⅞	10¼	WelFM 1.35e	10.	7	24	13½	13¼	13⅜	
50	41⅛	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z140	41½	d41	41	
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	27	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	
14	9⅛	WstctT g.80			1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.8	4	221	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
30⅛	22¾	WAir pf 2	8.5		6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.9	5	327	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
32	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	1.1	16	93	29½	28¾	29⅜	
60¼	27⅝	WPacIn 1	1.9	5	29	51⅝	50¾	51⅝	
24¼	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.6		327	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		11	42⅜	40⅝	40⅝	
11⅝	9	WUn dpf1.18	13.		14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
24½	19½	WUTl pf2.56	13.		4	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.2	5	716	18¾	18½	18⅝	
49⅝	41½	Wstg pf 3.80	9.2		z80	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	
35¾	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.0	7	183	29¾	29	29⅝	
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.5	7	510	29½	29	29	
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	7.0		17	40⅝	40	40	
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.20	4.2	8	47	29	28½	28⅝	
24¾	9	WheelPit		1	9	18	17⅝	18	
58¾	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z40	46	46	46	
49½	37⅞	WhelPit pf5	13.		z170	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.3	7	821	19⅝	19	19⅛	
27⅝	16¾	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	31	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
9½	5	WhiteMt		2	203	5⅜	5	5⅜	
17⅞	9⅞	Whittak .50	3.7	5	276	14	13⅝	13⅝	
17¼	11⅞	Wickes 1.84	7.4	4	56	14⅛	13⅞	14	
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.2	12	53	10⅝	10½	10½	
24⅞	14	Williams 1	4.6	17	284	22	21⅜	21⅝	
13¾	6	WilshrO .14	1.5	32	71	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
33¾	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.7	9	39	29¾	28⅞	29¾	
4⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo		106	91	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	8	WinterJ 1	13.	18	18	8	d 7⅞	7⅞	
27¾	23¼	WisEP 2.38	9.9	6	42	24⅛	23⅞	24	
104	85¼	WisE pf8.90	9.8		z310	91½	90⅝	90⅝	
92⅝	72⅞	WisE pf7.75	10.		z100	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	10.	5	407	20½	19½	19⅞	
21	17½	WiscPL 1.84	10.	7	11	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
20	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	9.8	6	67	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
29¼	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.7	5	17	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
106	72	Witco pf2.65	2.9		2	92	92	92	
13⅝	10	WittrR .80	7.0	8	113	11⅝	11	11⅝	
13⅜	7½	WolvrW .36	3.4	5	205	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
24⅞	12⅛	Wometc .66	3.4	9	33	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	
38¼	15⅞	WoodPt .48	1.5	17	54	32¼	31⅝	32¼	
32	17½	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	6	x642	26¼	26	26	
44	26⅞	Wolw pf2.20	6.1		x4	36¼	36	36	
9½	5	WorldAir		4	122	5⅛	d 4⅞	4⅞	
76¾	56¾	Wrigly 2.40a	3.6	7	10	67½	66½	66½	
15⅛	8⅝	Wurlitzr .48	5.1	8	12	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19	10⅞	Wyiain .80	6.5	7	37	12½	11¾	12⅜	
10¾	7½	WyleLb s.40	5.0	7	46	8⅛	7⅞	8	
7⅝	3¼	Wyly		10	49	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	696	58½	57⅞	58¼	
28⅞	14⅛	XTRA s.52	2.8	4	102	19	18⅝	18⅞	
19¾	14¼	Yates s.20	1.4	5	71	14⅜	d14⅛	14⅛	
35	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.8	6	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	
25¼	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.6	14	208	19	18½	18½	
14¾	9¼	ZayreCp		4	49	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	10	ZenithR 1	9.9	9	740	10½	10	10⅛	
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.5	8	20	19¼	18⅝	19	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.0	6	50	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
25720	Abitibi	$17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
600	Acklands	$16	16	16	
21700	Agnico E	$6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
2400	Agra Ind A	480	460	460	—20
24040	Alta Gas A	$21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ¼
16	Alta Nat	$56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ¼
100	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	
99061	Am Banzo	$32¾	31½	32¼	+1¼
7175	Andres W A	$10½	10	10½	+ ½
125	Argus C pr	$7	7	7	— ⅛
1986	Asbestos	$36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ¾
6300	Atco A	$16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
13132	BP Can	$32⅝	32½	32¾	+ ¼
33600	Bank N S	$21½	20¾	20¾	— ½
308	Baton B	$12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
470	Bralor Res	$15½	14½	15½	+ 1
1675	Bramalea	$16	15⅝	16	
2400	Brenda M	$21	20½	21	+ ½
3500	BCFP	$22¼	22	22	
8234	BC Phone	$15½	15	15	— ⅜
15160	Brunswk	$8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅜
3300	Budd Can	$7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ¼
4768	CAE	$9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
170440	Cad Frv	$18	16½	17¾	+1¼
14865	Cal Pow A	$40½	40	40	
14650	Camflo	$13	12¾	13	— ⅛
5700	C Nor West	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
150	C Packrs	$28¼	28¼	28¼	
13380	Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
36237	Can Trust	$21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
500	C Tung	$19½	19	19½	+ ½
7700	CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Cdn Cel	$7½	7½	7½	
23384	CI Bk Com	$23⅜	23¼	23¼	
8731	CP Inve	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
2304	Cdn Tire A	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
840	C Utilies	$17¾	17½	17½	
185	Candel Oil	$51	51	51	
32430	Cara	$12	11½	11½	— ⅜
1650	Cassiar	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2650	Celanese	475	475	475	+10
5650	Cherokee	$10⅜	10½	10½	
2700	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
2700	Con Fardy	315	310	315	+ 5
4700	Conwest	$6⅛	6	6	
25650	Coseka R	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
3700	Craigmt	$5⅞	5½	5⅝	
500	Crush Intl	$13	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
7660	Cyprus	$14⅛	13½	14¼	
33510	Czar Res	$12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
237575	Doon Dev	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	
5627	Denison	$29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
8260	Dicknsn	$7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2236	D Bridge	$33⅞	33	33	— ½
1951	Dofasco A	$31½	30½	30¾	— ⅜
650	Dom Store	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
982	Du Pont A	$22	21½	22	
200	Dylex L A	$10	9½	9½	— ⅜
1600	Electham A	395	390	390	—10
1500	Emco	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3450	Falcon C	$7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
5696	Fibre Nik A	$66	64½	65½	—1½
2620	Fed Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	
100	Fed Plon	$33½	33½	33½	+ ½
5430	Francona	$10⅞	10¼	10⅜	
250	Fraser	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
800	Fruehauf	$10	10	10	
7572	G M Res	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
800	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅜	7½	+ ½
1000	G Distrb w	175	165	165	—10
1700	Gibraltar	$7⅜	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
280	Goodyear	$20	19½	20	
300	Graft G	$15	15	15	
6300	Granduc	275	200	210	
250	GL Forest	$44	43	44	+ ½
938	Greyhnd	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	
205	H Group A	410	410	410	+ 5
2270	Hard Crp A	245	242	245	
5975	Harlequin	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3400	Hawker	$14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
1700	Hayes D	$9½	9½	9½	— ¼
2743	H Bay Co	$25	24½	24½	— ½
47212	IAC	$13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
6100	Indal	$12¼	12	12¼	
20	Indusmin	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1200	Inland Gas	$13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
17	Int Mogul	$5½	5½	5½	— ½
14639	Intpr Pipe	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
2700	Ivaco	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4250	Jannock	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
16400	Kaiser Re	$25¼	24⅞	25⅛	
5100	Kam Kotia	470	450	470	+10
200	Kelsey H	$22¼	22	22	— ½
6800	Kerr Add	$11½	11	11	— ½
3979	Labatt A	$21½	21¼	21⅜	
208	Lab Min	$42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	—1½
5175	Lacana	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
200	L Ont Cem	$5	5	5	
1877	LL Loc	410	380	395	—15
1000	Lob Co A	385	385	385	—10
1174	Lob Co B	380	380	380	
500	MICC	$10¼	10	10¼	
400	Mclan H A	$19¾	19⅝	19¾	—1⅛
9283	MB Ltd	$23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
5110	Est Mirtic	175	175	175	
1410	Molson A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
10215	Moore	$34	33½	33½	
800	Murphy	$24¼	23½	23¾	+ ¾
800	Nat Trust	$24	24	24	
24763	Noranda	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
33801	Norcen	$24⅝	23½	24¼	+ ⅞
7485	NTecm B w	$22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
500	Nowsco W	$35	35	35	— 1
19900	Oakwood P	$12⅛	12	12	
20650	Ocelot B	$24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
6692	Oshawa A	$7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
43694	Pace Pet	$18	16	17⅝	+1⅝
23400	Pamour A	$7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2900	PanCan P	$59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—1½
15	Patino N V	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
6290	Pembina	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	
2050	Petrofina	$38⅝	38	38¾	+ ¾
4950	Peyto Oils	$15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
765	Pine Point	$34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
15055	Placer G	265	245	265	+12
5970	Placer	$33⅜	33	33	
600	Rom	$9	8⅞	9	
82	Redpath	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
932	Rd Stenhs A	$8	7⅞	8	
2400	Reichhold	$12⅜	12	12¼	
6800	Revnu Prp	125	125	125	
800	Roman	$36	35	36	+ ½
560	Rothman	$18½	18½	18½	
21909	Sceptre	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
1400	Scotts A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
28345	Shell Can	$29	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅛
7975	Sherritt	$10¾	10½	10½	
50	Sigma	$29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
1114	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1100	Slater Stl	$13½	13¼	13¼	
200	Southm	$25	25	25	
1200	St Brodcst	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
10050	Stelco A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
5000	Steep R	405	405	405	
4435	Sulpetro B	$15	13⅝	14⅛	
260	Suncor pr	$25½	25½	25½	
10	Tara	$12½	12½	12½	
6280	Teck Cor A	$16⅝	16	16⅛	
17417	Teck Cor B	$16½	16¼	16⅜	
200	Teledyne	$59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
2520	Tex Can	$72½	72	72	
1100	Thom N A	$13¾	13½	13⅝	
7347	Tor Dm Bk	$22	21¾	21¾	
900	Torstar B	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
2397	Traders A	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
3535	Trns Mt	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
2197	TrCan PL	$22⅝	22⅛	22½	
8025	Turbo Cl B	$13½	12⅛	13	
12900	UGas A	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	
2155	Union Oil	$30	29¾	30	
4300	U Keno	$19½	19	19	
5700	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
600	Un Carbid	$22⅛	22¼	22¼	
100	Van Der	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2343	Verstl Cor	$16¾	16⅜	16⅝	
3500	Vestgron	$15¼	15	15	
700	Weldwod	$20⅞	20½	20⅞	
2860	West Mine	$7⅜	7½	7⅜	
14636	Weston	$23½	22⅝	23⅛	
2400	Woodwd A	$21	20	20	
2250	Yk Bear	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	

Total sales 5,285,898 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5494	Bnk Mont	$22⅞	22	22	
535	Con Cml	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
325	Can Ind	$24½	24	24½	
54	CanSo Ry	$57¼	57¼	57¼	
6400	Con Bath	$13	12⅞	13	
850	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
3200	FCA Int	270	265	270	
2230	Power Cp	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
700	RollandA	$8⅛	8½	8½	
2995	Royal Bk	$37⅜	36⅜	36⅝	
4223	RoyTrstco	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	
3400	Steinbrg A	$24	23⅞	23⅞	
6920	Utd Asbest	460	450	460	

Total sales 579,214 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 26, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15⅞-16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	2¼-2½	14⅞-15	13-13⅛
2 M.	15⅞-15⅞	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	2⅝-2⅞	14⅞-15⅛	13⅛-13½
3 M.	15⅝-15¾	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	3⅛-3⅜	15-15¼	13⅝-14⅛
6 M.	15⅝-15½	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	3⅜-3⅝	15-15¼	14-14¼
1 Y.	14 5/16-14 7/16	8⅜-8⅝	3⅜-3⅝	14 5/16 - 14 9/16	13⅞-14

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 26, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 695.80
—(d) Conbar SF 639.00
—(d) Grobar SF 602.80
—(d) Stockbar SF 717.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 15.83
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.66
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.24

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $4.59
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $19.57
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.83
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.71

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 305.75
—(d) Canasec SF 429.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 61.90
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 87.00
—(d) Ussec SF 421.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 112.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 19.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.00

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965. Nassau. Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.28

FIDELITY PO Box 670. Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $26.39
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $66.17
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $24.51
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $52.95
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $14.89

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.86
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £7.78
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £15.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $42.28
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$10.20
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.50
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $7.69
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $10.16

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.67
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $20.55

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 365.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 302.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.99

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,837.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor SF 315.25
—(d) Intervalor SF 49.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 340.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 243.75
—(d) Univ Bond Select SF 66.25
—(d) Universal Fund SF 70.78

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest SF 59.00
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 62.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 132.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 104.50
—(d) Globinvest SF 53.00
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 65.25
—(d) Romeiac-Invest SF 311.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 220.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 725.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 39.40
—(d) Unifonds DM 17.70
—(d) Unirak DM 50.20
—(d) Uniglobal DM 60.90
—(d) Unispecial I DM 58.80
—(d) Europafonds DM 25.60

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.79
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.23
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 121.40
(w) CAMIT $9.70
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.27
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,388.80
(d) Carifalca Open-End Fund. $213.51
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $6.88
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.84
(w) D.G.C. $45.29
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $18.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $20.48
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,121.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,050.55
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $221.88
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,477.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.02
(d) Fonditalia $13.95
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.62
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.58
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $366.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.60
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $116.36
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.87
(w) Intermarket Fund $170.09
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.36
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.81
(d) Investa DWS DM 32.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $64.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $10.64
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.57
(w) Japan Selection Fund $70.12
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $47.88
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,389.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $12.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $30.02
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $59.52
(w) Luxfund $29.06
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.98
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.15
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.55
(w) N.A.M.F. $73.93
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $30.00
(d) Renta Fund $97.32
(d) Rentinvest LF 837.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.76
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 55.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $15.22
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 92.30
(w) Soros Fund $776.38
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $46.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $64.00
(w) Transpacific Fund $30.80
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.30
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.31
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $482.53
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.64
(w) Worldwide Securities $81.02
(w) Worldwide Special $1,636.98/

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

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C.C.S.T. Commodities Ltd.

Walsingham House, 35 Seething Lane, London EC3N 4AH. Tel: 01-480 6841.

European Gold Markets

October 26, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	374.80	375.00	—16.80
Zurich	376.50	376.50	—15.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	385.96	385.89	—9.66

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 26, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
LouLd Exp	1,038,700	53¾	+5¾
Texaco Inc	938,900	28	— ¾
UnOilCal s	434,800	40⅝	—2
Data Genl	370,600	51¾	—7½
Mobil s	363,700	46¾	+1⅜
CaesarsWld s	320,500	16½	+1¾
MidSouUl	314,600	13¼	+ ¼
IBM s	300,100	62¼	+ ⅛
BallyMfg s	291,600	27⅞	+2⅜
Gen Motors	288,000	56⅝	— ⅛
Va ElPow	283,100	11⅜	+ ½
Southern Co	277,300	12⅛	+ ⅛
Texas Intl	273,400	14½	+1¾
Exxon	247,500	56¼	+ ½
PacG&E	243,100	22⅛	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	29.82	32.83
Advanced	956	649
Volume Up (millions)	17.52	9.02
Declined	521	799
Volume Down (millions)	8.32	14.63
Unchanged	391	431
Total Issues	1,868	1,879
New highs	4	6
New lows	110	171

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	808.70	814.68	801.62	809.30	+3.84
20 Trn	227.99	230.33	226.19	228.53	+1.66
15 Util	98.75	100.10	98.41	99.59	+1.21
65 Stk	280.50	283.09	278.36	281.20	+1.88

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.31	99.59	100.57	+0.57
Industrials	113.45	111.50	112.59	+0.60
Utilities	47.91	47.20	47.69	+0.47
Finance	11.84	11.66	11.77	+0.06
Transp.	14.02	13.77	13.90	+0.09

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.06	56.75	56.96	+0.35
Industrials	64.02	63.78	64.02	+0.33
Transp.	45.26	45.09	45.26	+0.34
Utilities	35.64	35.54	35.64	+0.37
Finance	58.69	58.44	58.69	+0.47

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 25	119,768	228,346	1,152
October 24	116,158	273,324	2,394
October 23	126,862	287,775	1,124
October 22	159,124	373,212	2,313
October 19	140,966	262,067	1,361

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	199,500	27	+2⅝
DomePetr gs	165,900	42	+3⅝
NatKinney	154,000	5⅝	+ ⅜
BowValley g	115,900	34⅛	+1⅛
GulfCan g	79,200	73½	+3½
Instrum Sys	74,500	1	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	72,800	31¾	—1
Elsinore n	68,900	8⅝	+1
RangerOil g	64,300	29⅝	+ ⅜
Mite Corp	59,200	21	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.75	4.01
Advanced	368	236
Volume Up (millions)	2.60	1.39
Declined	185	308
Volume Down (millions)	.56	1.19
Unchanged	225	266
Total issues	778	810
New highs	4	1
New lows	29	44

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
201.86	196.50	200.79	+4.39

Canadian Indexes

October 26, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	281.85	277.86
Toronto	1,527.80	1,521.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—4

Braun CF, PerfecComp, LouLd Exp, War Swasey

NEW LOWS—110

AlaPw 9pf, AmAirln wt, ArizPub Svc, ArizPSv pf, Arvinln 2pf, Banner Ind, BellCdo gs, Barman, BosE 8.88pf, BrockwayGls, CNA IncShr, Celan pfA, CIILt 2.62pf, CinG 9.52pf, ClevEl pfA, ClevEl pfB, Coachmn, ColSO 10.52pf, ComP Svc, ConEd 5pfA, CnPw 7.45pf, CnPw 2.50pr, Cumm Eng, Data Genl, Dennys Inc, DetE 9.32pf, DetE 7.36pf, DetE 2.75pfB, DiGior pfB, duPont s, duPnt 3.50pf, DuqLt 2.31pr, East Kodak, EatonCp s, Envirtch Cp, FlexiVan Cp, FordMot, GF BusEqt, GTFl 8.16pf, GettyOil pf, Goodyear, HomeGp pf, Idaho Pw, Ill Power, IllPw 4.26pf, IllPw 8pf, IntT&T, Interst Pw, IowaIll GE, Itel Corp, JerC 9.36pf, JonLau pfA, Joy Mfg, KLM Airl, Koppers pf, KrogerCo s, LeasPlatt n, Macy pfA, McDer 2.60pf, McLouth Stl, MesaRoyTr wl, MoPS 2.44pf, Munsingw, NevP 2.30pf, NYStaEG, NiagM Pow, NiM 6.10pf, NSPw 6.80pf, NSPw 8.80pf, NwstPipe pf, NwsMut Lf, Oakite Prod, OccIP 2.12pf, OccIP 2.30pf, OhEd 8.20pf, OkloGE pf, OklaNGas, Outbd Mar, Penna PwLt, PaPL 9.24pf, PhEl 4.68pf, PhilaEl 7pf, Polaroid, PotEl 4.50pf, PSvCol 8.4pf, PSNH 2.75pf, PSNH 2.81pf, PSEG 7.80pf, PSEG 8.08pf, RCA, RCA cv4pf, SavnhEP A, Singer Co, SwstBnksh, StdBrand pf, StdMotA, Superscpe, Tampa Elec, Union Elec, UnEl 4.50pf, UnBrnd pfA, Unit Illum, UtdIllum pf, VaEP 9.75pf, VaEP 7.20pf, WPenPw pf, WnUn 10.25pf, WinterJack, World Airw, YatesInd s

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 9)

Singer

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	626.0	591.9
Profits	125 loss	6.4
Per Share	—	0.30
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,900.	1,800.
Profits	98.8 loss	44.7
Per Share	—	2.36

Squibb

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	474.5	406.9
Profits	38.56	35.28
Per Share	0.84	0.78
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,280.	1,090.
Profits	83.26	80.65
Per Share	1.83	1.79

Tenneco

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,800.	2,110.
Profits	132.0	103.0
Per Share	1.22	0.98
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	7,980.	6,300.
Profits	411.0	331.0
Per Share	3.85	3.22

Standard Brands

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	657.8	580.9
Profits	25.24	20.28
Per share	0.89	0.72
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,850.	1,690.
Profits	60.32	52.39
Per share	2.12	1.86

Texaco *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	10,250.	7,040.
Profits	612.2	197.1
Per Share	2.25	0.72
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	27,140.	20,860.
Profits	1,280.	524.2
Per Share	4.73	1.98

* 1978 figures restated.

United Air Lines

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,200.	1,150.
Profits	15.9 loss	170.64
Per share	—	6.74
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,640.	3,000.
Profits	60.2 loss	285.71
Per share	—	11.39

Europe, Japan Agree on Terms In Shipbuilding

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — Ma European shipbuilding countr and Japan agreed today to ease conditions governing export-cre terms for ships, including inte rates.

The agreement came at a sess of the shipbuilding group of the ganization for Economic Coope tion and Development when Japanese delegation, while conti ing to maintain that all count should be treated on an equal foo ing, agreed on the need for so flexibility, conference sources said.

Under the accord, the minimum down payment on ships is reduc to 20 percent from 30 percent, wh the maximum duration of credits extended to 8.5 years from s years. On the delicate question interest rates, participants agreed allow financing costs to be set at percent, net of all charges, do from 8 percent previously, inclu ing some charges, for Europe shipbuilders.

The agreement must be approv by the OECD Council and indiv ual member countries. EEC sourc said they expect the new arrang ment to take force on Dec. 1.

Foreign Investments Up in U.S. Industry

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (Reut — Foreign concerns made 108 ne investments in U.S. manufactur during the third quarter this ye bringing the total for the first months to 299 from 269 in the fi three quarters last year, the Conf ence Board said today.

It said more than half the inve ments made in the third quarter in volved acquisitions of U.S. firm rather than the construction of ne facilities. Britain accounted for 2 of the new investments, followed by Canada with 17 and Switzerland with 15.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
AAR .44 4.2 6 3 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
AAV .20 4.2 6 9 5 4¾ 4¾+⅛
APS .44 6.0 5 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
ATI 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
AVC 3 1 7 7 7
AZL 9 119 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½+⅛
AZL pf .48 11. 4 4½ 4⅝ 4⅝
AcmePr 5 1½ 1½ 1½+⅛
AcmeU .34 2.5 13 3 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+¼
Action 10 3⅛ 3 3⅛+⅛
ActionCo .30b 2.9 6 9 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+⅛
AdamR s 14 22 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+⅛
AdobeO .20 .6 30 93 37 35⅝ 36+⅝
AeolsCp 7 95 1⅝ 1¼ 1¼—⅛
AeroFlo .50e 2.9 4 3 17⅛ 17 17+⅛
Aeronca 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾+⅛
AfterSix .32 5.6 7 89 5¾ 5⅝ 5¾+¼
AirExpr n 10 24 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
AlskAir .30r 6.0 9 14 5⅛ 5 5—⅛
AlboW .10e 2.8 2 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
Alcoloc .18 1.8 9 4 10¼ 10 10¼+⅛
AllegCp wt 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼—¼
AlgAir wtO 5 3½ 3½ 3½+¼
AlgAir pf 3 10. 1 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+⅛
AlmySt .20e 3.2 7 6 6⅜ 6¼ 6¼+⅛
Alphain .10e .8 10 22 12⅝ 12½ 12½+⅛
Altamil .20e 1.4 4 4 14 13⅝ 13⅝—⅜
Altec 44 67 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Amdhl .40 2.4 9 x159 17⅛ 16⅞ 17+⅛
AmAgro s.20 2.3 8 8 9 8⅞ 8⅞+⅛
AmBilt .12e 1.4 5 7 8½ 8½ 8½
ABusPd .40 2.6 6 11 10⅝ 10½ 10½—½
AmCapCp 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+⅛
AGarPd .34 2.4 6 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼
Alsraell s 2 117 1⅜ 1½ 1⅜
AMzeA .48 5.3 6 26 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+⅜
AMzeB .48 5.5 6 10 8⅝ 8¾ 8¾—⅛
AmMlg 2e 2.9 10 3 70 70 70
AMdBld s 15 60 9 8½ 9
AMotin .30 3.2 4 85 9⅛ 9¼ 9⅜+⅛
AmPetf 2.50 7.7 7 27 32½ 31⅞ 32⅜+⅜
AScIE 14 6½ 6⅜ 6½
AmTec .64 8.7 4 10 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜—⅛
AngloC .20e 1.2 8 69 17 16⅝ 16⅞+⅜
Anthony .40 4.6 4 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—⅛
ApIDIg .16 1.8 9 23 9 8⅞ 8⅞—⅛
ApldDev 16 165 4¼ 3⅞ 4+⅛
AqutCd g.47 173 31¼ 28⅜ 31¼+3¼
Asamer g.40 251 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+¼
AskinSvc 4 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜—⅛
Astrex 7 9 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
Atalnfo .15e 2.9 7 11 7 6⅞ 7
AtlsCM .08e 2.7 8 52 3 2⅞ 3+⅛
AtlasCp wt 25 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜—⅛
Audiotr .16 2.5 7 23 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜+⅛
Augat s .40 1.8 14 33 23 22⅝ 22⅝+¼
AutoTrn 25 3 3 3
AVEMC .40 4.7 7 50 8⅝ 8½ 8½+⅛
Avondl 1.20 6.9 23 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜—⅛
— B—B—B —
BRT 16 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
Badger .80 8.1 4 18 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
Baker .20 4.7 4 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+¼
Baldor s .20 1.1 12 15 19 18⅝ 18⅝—½
BanFd 1.67e 8.9 2 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
Bangor wt 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
Banistr g.30 2.8 9 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
BarcoCa .12 2.5 16 10 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
Barnwl .20 2.0 12 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
BarryR s.16 2.0 9 92 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+⅜
BarthS 31 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
Bartons 10 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
BaruchF 42 23 7 6⅞ 6⅞—⅛
BnfStA s.40 2.2 4 5 18 18 18
BnfStB s.40 2.4 4 5 17¼ d17 17—⅛
BergEnt 4 10 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
BergnB .24 2.9 5 9 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼
BrgB pf1.15 7.1 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
BernzO 20 2 2 2—¼
Berven 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
BethCp 7 1 3½ 3½ 3½
Beverly .18e 2.5 8 108 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+⅛
BicPen .48 5.2 7 67 9¼ 8¾ 9¼+1
BinkMf 1b 5.8 6 5 17¼ 17¼ 17¼—¼
Blount .64 3.6 5 17 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
BodinAp 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
BoltBer .40 2.9 27 12 14¼ 14 14
BowVall g.10 1159 34⅞ 33⅞ 34⅞+1⅛
Bowmar 33 158 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝
Bowne .48 2.5 5 21 19⅞ 19¼ 19⅝+⅛
BradfdN .26 2.9 7 95 9¼ 9 9—⅛
Branch .20 5.5 4 34 3⅝ 3¼ 3⅝+⅛
Braniff wt 2 6⅝ 6¾ 6⅝—⅛
Brascan 1a 5.6 5 141 18 17⅞ 17⅞+⅛
BraunE 1.40 5.6 10 2 25 25 25
Breeze .57t 6.6 4 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
BristBr .60 2.3 10 26 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝+⅜
BrownCo wt 87 8 7⅞ 8+⅜
BrnFA 1.16 3.7 10 1 31¼ 31¼ 31¼+⅛
BrnFB 1.16 3.7 10 1 31⅜ 31⅜ 31⅜—¼
Bulldex 5 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+⅛
Burgess 18 2⅛ 2 2
Burnsin .60 4.8 7 44 12⅝ 12½ 12½+⅛
— C—C—C —
CK Pet .16 1.0 34 165 16 14⅝ 16+1
CDI 4 21 7⅜ 6⅞ 7⅜+⅜
CHB Fd .571 8.3 5 26 7 6⅞ 6⅞—⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.4 5 12 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
CRS .36 3.3 5 21 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+⅛
CSE 1.40 6.8 5 11 20⅝ 20½ 20½—⅛
CagleA .05e 1.1 2 16 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—⅛
Caldor .50 2.4 7 22 21⅛ 20½ 20⅝—½
CalPtC 2 5.2 6 2 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝+⅛
Camco .30 1.2 9 17 25⅛ 25⅛ 25½+⅛
Compnll n 2 23 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
CmpChb g 27 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜
CdnHmst g 147 17⅜ 16⅞ 17⅜+⅜
CdnMarc g.40 21 11½ 11¼ 11⅜+⅛
CdnMer g 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜
CdnOcc g.72 2.5 5 29⅜ 29 29+¼
CdSupO g 10 139½ 139½ 139½
Caresso .05e 1.6 7 16 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Carnat 1.50 6.3 7 137 24 23½ 23⅞+⅝
CaroEn s 7 9 18 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
CarrolDv .05e 1.1 9 11 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
Cavitrn .10e .9 82 10 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
CenM pf3.50 11. z20 30½ d30½ 30½—⅛
CenISe .70e 11. 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+¼
ChryFo .05e .9 5 1 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Cenvill 1.20 6.2 5 242 19½ 19 19⅜+⅜
Cetec .12 2.8 8 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
ChadMl .60 8.9 6 4 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+⅛
ChampHo 505 1⅛ 1 1
ChartM s 6 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+½
ChlRv 1.60a 8.8 11 5 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
ChiefDv g s 266 22½ 21¼ 22½+1⅛
ChlinCp .30 4.9 4 42 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛—⅛
CircleK 1.10 5.5 8 17 20 19⅞ 20
Citation .56 5.7 6 1 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞+⅛
CitBkNJ 2 8.7 4 4 23 d22⅞ 22⅞—⅛
CityGas .92 3.8 10 10 24¼ 23⅞ 24+⅛
Clabir .18 4.5 12 14 4 4 4
Clarmt .30e 2.8 16 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+¼
Clarostat 5 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝—⅛
Clausng s.88 5.2 7 16 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞+⅜
Clopay .32 3.7 8 11 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
CohenHat 10 22 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅜+⅛
Cohu .16e 3.8 7 18 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼—⅛
Colemn .92 6.2 6 41 15 14¾ 14¾
ColCml 27 261 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+⅜
Colwell .60 3.7 10 7 16¼ 16 16¼+¼
Cominco 3 102 37¼ 36½ 37+½
ComAll .50 2.6 6 1 19½ 19½ 19½+¼
ComA pf1.60 13. 3 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
ComMtl .60 3.0 3 17 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞
Comdint s 8 405 28⅜ 27¾ 28⅜+1½
ComdrCp 11 145 2 2 2
Compo s .20 2.8 8 163 7⅛ d6½ 7⅛+⅜
ComsuD 4 2 4 d4 4—⅛
Compinv 7 5 2½ 2⅜ 2½+¼
Conchm .80 5.3 6 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
Condec .30f 2.9 104 11 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅜+⅜
ConrHm 1.53t 15. 4 26 10 9¾ 10
Conroy .16 3.8 4 15 4⅛ 4¼ 4¼
ConsOG 90 16⅛ 15⅝ 16+⅛
ConsRef .60 5.9 7 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛—⅛
ContMtl 4 20 3⅞ d3¾ 3¾—⅛
Cookin .20e 3.1 6 1 6½ 6½ 6½+⅛
CoreLb .28 1.2 20 25 24⅛ 22⅞ 24+1⅛
Cornlius .80 5.2 7 9 15¾ 15½ 15½+⅛
Cromer 39 2⅛ 2 2
CrestOil s.16 1.0 32 136 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅛+⅝
Crompt 1.40 5.0 4 15 28⅛ 28 28
CrossAT 1.40 4.9 9 26 29 28½ 28¾+⅜
CwnCP s.80 2.2 2 391 37⅝ 35¼ 37⅛+1½
Crownln s.28 4.7 3 7 6 6 6
CrutcR .36 2.6 27 21 14¼ 13⅞ 14+⅛
CrystlO s.36 1.7 25 81 21 20⅝ 20¾+¼
CubicCo .60 4.2 5 63 14⅛ d13⅝ 14⅛+⅜
Curtice 1.10b 6.0 5 1 18¼ 18¼ 18¼+¼
Cyprus 32 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Cyprus pf1.79 13. 6 13½ 13⅜ 13½+⅛
— D—D—D —
DWG .29t 11. 5 45 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
Damson 458 16 15¼ 15⅝+½
DataAc n 6 29 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅞+⅛
Datapd .30 1.8 12 414 17 16 17+1
DayMn .25e 1.7 8 125 16 14⅝ 14⅝—⅜
Decoratr .24 9.1 11 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
DelLabs .48 3.7 12 1 12⅝ d12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
DelhiO .10e .5 20 203 19⅝ 18½ 19¼+⅜
Depsitr s1.40 6.7 4 7 21⅛ 20⅝ 21+½
DevCpA 3 17 17⅜ 17 17⅜+⅜
DevonGp s 3 z1500 15½ 14⅝ 15½+¼
Digicon 24 49 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜—⅛
Dillard .40 2.7 5 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
Diodes 12 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼+⅛
DisFab 5 15 1½ 1½ 1½
DomeP g s 1659 42⅛ 39⅞ 42+3⅜
Domtr g1.80e 68 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅝
DorcGs n.20 1.0 7 x257 20⅝ 19⅞ 20+½
Downey s.32 4.1 4 74 7⅞ 7½ 7¾+⅛
DrivHarr 18 2 16 16 16

DrFair .40 4.2 19 71 9⅝ 9½ 9½
DplxPd 1 4.3 4 16 23¾ 23 23
DurTst .40b 4.3 9 12 9⅜ 9⅛ 9¼+⅛
Dynicht 104 198 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼+⅛
Dyneer .84 3.8 7 8 22½ 22⅛ 22¼—⅛
— E—E—E —
EECO .28 1.9 11 8 15¼ 15 15
EarthRes 1 4.3 8 118 23¾ 22⅝ 23¼+⅝
EstnCo 1.20 7.6 6 10 16⅝ d15⅝ 15⅝—⅜
Edmos 8 1½ 1½ 1½
EDO s 7 1 12¾ d12¾ 12¾—⅛
Ehren .10a 1.3 23 7⅝ 7⅝ 7½+⅛
ElAudD 4 22 2⅞ d2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
Electrog 1 3.8 9 31 27¼ 26¼ 26½+⅜
ElecAm 1.40 5.3 5 4 26½ 26⅜ 26⅜—¼
Elsinor n 14 689 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+1
EmrRd 9 40 14 13⅝ 13¾+⅜
EngyRs .24 2.6 17 x18 9⅜ 9¼ 9⅜+¼
EvansAr .40 3.1 8 10 12⅞ 12½ 12⅞+⅜
— F—F—F —
FSF Ind .12 3.0 67 4 3⅞ 4+⅛
Fabind s 3 15 10 10 10
FairTex 4 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
FairfNob 18 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
FalrmC .15 4.6 17 13 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
FavOrg .24b 2.4 7 1 10 10 10
FedMart .30l 19 14⅝ 14 14⅛+⅛
FedRt 1.40 9.5 16 3 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
FedRes 23 98 7 6⅝ 7+⅛
Felmnt .25 .7 18 15 38⅛ 36¼ 38¼+1⅛
Fidelco 5 16 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
FinGen .40b 2.3 8 3 17¾ 17¾ 17¾—⅛
FinGnA .40b 2.9 2 14 14 14—⅛
FtConn 1a 13. 6 6 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+⅛
FtSLSh 1b 6.5 3 3 15½ 15⅜ 15½+¼
Fstmrk 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
FischrP 1f 9.3 6 9 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅛
FitchGE 2 11. 5 x1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
Flagg 12 18 7 6⅞ 7—⅛
FlanEnt 33 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
FlightSf s.16 .7 19 19 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+½
FlaRck .22e 1.7 8 18 13⅛ 12⅞ 13+¼
FlowGen 72 89 18½ 17⅝ 18⅛+⅝
Flowers .46 4.1 7 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+⅛
FlukeJ s 14 1 20 20 20+¼
ForestC .10 .7 14 68 13½ 12½ 13⅛+1⅛
ForestLab 15 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+⅜
Franks .36 4.4 5 4 8½ 8¼ 8¼—⅛
Friedm .24b 4.0 3 4 6⅛ 6 6
FriendFr 225 12 4½ 4½ 4½
Frischs .30b 5.3 4 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
FrontA .20b 2.1 4 14 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+½
FrontA wt 18 4 4 4—⅛
— G—G—G —
GRI .30 7.5 24 14 4 3⅞ 4+⅛
GTI 34 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
Garan .60 7.5 5 4 8 8 8
GatLiet .40b 1.7 10 62 23¼ 22½ 23⅛+⅞
Gaynor 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
GelmSc n 17 24 19½ 18½ 19⅜+1¼
GenExp 533 6 5⅝ 6+½
GnHous 3 13 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+⅛
Genisco 8 18 4 3⅞ 4
GerbSc .20 .6 13 51 33⅝ 32¾ 33+½
GntYell g.65e 8 135 9⅞ 9½ 9⅝—½
Glasrock .10 .7 25 96 14¼ 12⅝ 14¼+1¼
Glatfltr 1.20 4.5 5 6 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝+⅝
Glnmr .88b 3.2 7 2 27¼ 27¼ 27¼
Globein .70 8.1 10 5 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅝—⅜
Glosser .44 4.7 6 6 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜
GldNugt .08l .6 29 290 13½ 12¾ 13½+¾
GoldWH .64 7.3 6 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Goldfield 88 1⅛ 1 1—⅛
GoodLS 1 1¼ d1¼ 1¼—⅛
Gdrich wt 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+⅛
GormR 1.20a 5.5 7 8 22½ 22 22—⅜
GouldT 1.20 10. 7 15 12 11¾ 12—⅛
GrandAu .33e 3.6 4 8 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛—⅛
GrndCtl .50 5.3 6 1 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜
GrangrA 79 64 8 7⅞ 7⅞—⅛
GtAmInd 4 12 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
GtBasinP 79 338 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞—⅛
GtLkCh .32 1.1 12 63 30⅞ 30 30⅛—¼
GtLakR .03l 23 17 2⅝ 2½ 2½—⅛
Greenmn 13 42 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝—⅛
GREIT .40 4.2 17 5 9½ 9½ 9½—⅛
GrossT 1.44 6.7 6 4 21⅞ 21 21⅜+⅛
GuardC .60b 4.7 8 5 13 12¾ 12¾—½
Guilford .88 3.6 3 63 24⅝ 23½ 24⅝+1½
GlfCan g1.60 792 75 70⅝ 73½+3⅛
Gulfstrm 6 48 9⅛ 9 9+⅛
— H—H—H —
HalcoPd 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+⅛
HallsM .90 4.4 7 282 20½ 20¼ 20½+¼
Hampth .65t 14. 3 7 4½ 4½ 4½
HanSqRt 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅛
Harland 1 3.2 10 2 31¼ 31⅛ 31⅛+⅛
Harvey 2 2 3 3—⅛
Hasting .60 5.2 5 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+⅛
HawaiA 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
HlthCh 18 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
HelthM .30 4.6 4 9 6⅝ 6½ 6½—⅛
HeinWr .39e 5.2 6 4 7⅜ 7½ 7½—⅛
Heinick .10 1.2 14 37 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛—⅛
HeltmMg 50 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+⅛
HIGinc .06r .9 6 7 6½ 6⅜ 6½
HlShear .40 3.1 5 19 13 12⅞ 12⅞+⅛
Hipirnic .20 2.3 10 8 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+⅛
Hofman .20 5.9 8 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
HollyCp 12 43 9½ 9⅜ 9½+⅛
Hormel 1.48 4.6 6 3 32¼ 32⅛ 32⅛
HornHar 18 13 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞—⅛
HospMt .60 5.9 17 31 10⅝ 9⅞ 10⅛+⅜
HouseVl 8 18 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞+⅛
HouOM .80 4.7 11 571 17⅛ 17 17⅛—⅛
HouO pfL.69 9.2 68 18½ 18⅛ 18⅜+⅛
HowelC .40 1.6 5 70 26⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
Howell .10e 2.0 12 8 5 5 5
HubellB 1.56 5.5 7 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼+⅛
HuckMt .32a 1.8 7 16 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝—⅛
HudBOg 2 13 66 65⅞ 65¼—⅛
HuntH .20 3.2 7 16 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
HuskyO g 1 54 56 55½ 56+½
— I—I—I —
ICM .50e 3.7 15 113 13¾ 13½ 13⅝+⅜
IFS Ind .18 3.3 6 37 5¾ 5½ 5½—⅛
IRT Pr .57e 6.3 14 5 9 9 9+⅛
ITI 21 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
ImpGp .12e 6.9 5 31 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾—1-16
Imperind s 4 22 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
ImpOilA g1.20 451 31⅞ 30⅞ 31⅞+1⅛
InflightSv 48 1 ⅞ 1+⅛
Instron .40 2.1 7 6 19½ 19¼ 19½
InstrSys 17 745 1⅛ 1 1—⅛
InsSy pf.25t 2.6 56 9⅝ 9½ 9½
IntegRes 12 280 13¾ 12⅞ 13+⅜
IntCtyGs g.32 571 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+⅛
Intrmk .16 1.0 4 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
IntBnknt 6 224 2½ 2⅜ 2½+⅛
IntCtrls n 7 10 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+⅛
IntFdSvc 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
IntGenl 1.40 5.3 4 22 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝—⅛
IntProt .30 5.3 3 5 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
Intplast .40 2.6 14 157 u16 15⅜ 15⅞+⅜
Ionics 10 9 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅞+½
IroqBrd .36 2.8 8 21 12⅞ 12¾ 12¾
Irvinind .10 2.7 9 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+⅛
— J—J—J —
Jaclyn .40b 8.2 6 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
Jacobs .50b 4.4 6 51 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜—⅜
Jensen 1.50t 31. 5 17 5 4⅞ 4⅞
Jetero .05e 1.3 17 17 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Jetronic 5 10 2⅛ 2 2⅛
JohnPd .36 9.6 47 19 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾
JuniperP 113 9½ 9⅛ 9½+⅜
Jupiter 2 27 13⅛ 13 13⅛+⅛
— K—K—K —
KTelln .30e 5.7 5 10 5½ 5¼ 5¼+⅛
Kaisin .75c 52 2⅛ 2 2
KaneMil wt 5 3-16 3-16 3-16—1-16
KoyCp .60 4.3 6 3 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞+⅛
KenaiCp 15 62 15⅝ 15¼ 15½+⅜
Kenwin .60 5.2 5 13 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝—½
Ketchm .17t 4.3 15 21 4⅛ 4 4—⅛
Key Co .30 6.3 4 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾—⅛
Key Ph n 52 12 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝+⅛
Kidde wt 6 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+⅛
KinArk 9 44 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
KingRd s.32 1.9 5 15 17½ 17¼ 17¼
KirbyEx 9 84 u32¼ 31⅝ 32¼+1¼
Knogo n 9 51 15⅝ d14⅜ 15⅛—¼
KuhnStr 3 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+⅛
— L—L—L —
LSB .23t 6.3 7 14 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝—⅛
LafvRad 17 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
LakeSh g 7 3 5-16 3¼ 3 5-16
Landmk 34 13 8½ 8⅜ 8½+¼
Laneco .20a 1.9 5 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝—¼
LazKap n.40 3.5 5 1 11½ 11½ 11½+⅛
LeaRnl s.60 3.3 7 5 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+⅛
LeePh 8 14 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
LehighP 3 8 12⅛ 12 12¼+⅛
LeisureT 3 46 2⅝ 2½ 2½
LibtyFb .56t 11. 3 5 5⅛ 5 5
Lightolr .24 2.6 5 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
LincAm 9 36 8⅛ 8 8⅛+⅛
LloydsE 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
Lodge .08e 3.0 7 98 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
LoewT wt 178 26⅞ 25⅞ 26+½
Logicon 7 25 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
LaGenS 1.05 4.5 7 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
LundyEl 10 14 6¼ 6 6—¼
Lydall .70 8.9 6 16 7⅞ 7½ 7⅞+⅜
LynchCp 2 15 4⅛ 4 4—¼
Lynnwear 4 5 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
— M—M—M —
MPO 8 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
Macks .20 3.9 4 40 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
Macrod 30 40 1½ 1⅜ 1½
MePS 1.84 11. 4 3 17 17 17
Mngood 12 1 12 12 12—⅛
ManrC .60 6.2 5 7 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+½
Marinda 8 42 1 3-16 1⅛ 1⅛
Marine .28e 1.7 7 x2 16⅞ 16¾ 16¾

Marm pf2.25 12. 11 19⅝ 19 19⅛+⅜
Marshin 14 7 10 10 10+⅛
MartPr .40 4.0 6 8 10 10 10
Masind .20 2.0 35 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛—⅜
MtRsh s.20 .7 14 104 29⅞ 29 29¼+½
MovlTec .14 3.7 75 16 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞—⅛
McCulO 27 470 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+⅛
McKeon 2 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
Meams 1.20 6.7 6 3 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞—⅛
Medalst .56 5.9 4 4 9⅝ 9½ 9½—⅛
MedlnGp 13 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼—⅛
MedlaG .72 3.0 7 12 23⅞ 23½ 23⅝+½
Meenan n.24 1.6 9 22 15¼ 14⅝ 14⅝—⅛
Mepoint .28 3.2 3 36 8⅞ 8¼ 8⅝+⅜
MEMCo 1 7.8 6 19 12⅞ 12¼ 12⅞+⅜
MercSL .50b 5.6 4 16 9 8⅝ 8⅞—⅛
MetPro .15 1.7 8 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
Metex .40 3.9 6 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
Metpth .32 1.6 19 27 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛—⅜
MichGen 16 2 2 2+¼
MchSug .40 4.3 16 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+¼
Mickibry .16 3.2 15 5 5 5
MidldCo .30 3.8 4 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+⅛
MidlGls .40b 4.0 6 23 10¼ 9⅞ 10+¼
Miller H 5 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
MinP pf 5 11. z50 44 43⅞ 44+1
MisenIT 6 35 6 6 6—⅛
MitchIE s 13 118 24⅝ 23¾ 24+⅜
MiteCp .60 2.9 7 592 21⅛ 21 21—⅛
MonMg .44 9.0 5 17 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+⅛
Moog .40b 2.9 10 8 14⅝ 13⅞ 13⅞+⅛
MortnSh .32 6.2 4 9 5⅛ 5 5⅛
MtVMll 1a 4.1 4 3 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝—⅛
MovStr .60 5.5 4 3 11 11 11+⅛
Movielab .52t 13. 5 15 4⅝ 4 4+⅛
— N—N—N —
NFC n .20 1.4 9 32 14½ 13¾ 14⅜+⅜
Napco .20 1.8 7 30 11 11 11
Narda .24 2.9 7 27 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅜+½
NCnvSt n.50 3.9 9 69 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝—⅛
NatEdu .68t 7.0 4 13 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—⅛
NtHlth 9 24 u19⅞ 19½ 19⅝+⅜
NKinney 1540 u5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+⅜
NtPatent 243 5⅜ 5½ 5⅜+⅛
NtSecR .60 8.7 10 4 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
NtSpinn .24 5.3 4 3 4½ 4½ 4½+⅛
NelsLB .72t 8.2 8 10 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅞+¼
NesiLM .05e 1.6 9 8 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
NHamp .80a 4.1 6 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝—⅛
Nidrla .06e 3.4 8 17 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞
NMxAr .30e 1.5 65 53 19½ 17¼ 19½+1½
NPinRt s.84 10. 12 4 8¼ d8¼ 8¼—⅛
NProc .55e 8.5 7 16 6⅝ 6½ 6½
NYTim .90 4.0 10 25 22½ 22¼ 22½+½
NewbE .50 5.1 3 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝+⅛
Newcrp wt 22 7-16 ⅜ 7-16
NiagFSv .94 4.1 6 4 23¼ 23 23—⅜
Nichols .02r .5 4 14 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
NoelInd 2 1½ 1½ 1½
Nolex 28 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Norin .40 3.8 3 1 10½ 10½ 10½—⅛
Norl pf 1.50 13. 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+⅛
Nortek .08 1.2 5 72 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅞+⅛
NoARoy .24 1.5 5 9 16⅛ 16 16⅛+⅛
NoCdO g 19 22 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞+⅛
NuclDta 6 22 10⅝ 10 10⅛+⅛
Numac g.07l 221 31⅜ 30⅞ 31⅜+2
— O—O—O —
OEA .20e 3.6 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5½+⅛
Oakwd .12b .9 5 2 13 13 13+¼
OhArt .24 4.2 13 23 5¾ 5½ 5¾+¼
OhSealy s.64 5.8 8 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—⅛
Oillnd .40e 4.8 7 3 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜
OnLine .24 1.1 13 4 21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+½
OOkiep 12 z300 37½ 37 37—1
OrioleH .40a 4.3 3 4 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
Ormand 10 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
OSullvn .80 5.9 4 1 13½ 13½ 13½+⅛
OxfordFt 10 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
OzarkA .15e 3.0 4 54 5 4⅞ 5+⅛
— P—Q —
PF Ind 40 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
PGEpfA 1.50 11. 8 13⅞ d13¼ 13⅞+⅜
PGEpfB 1.37 11. 3 12 11⅞ 12+⅛
PGEpfD 1.25 12. 90 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅜+¼
PGEpfW 2.57 13. 22 22⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—1
PGEpfV 2.32 12. 7 19⅝ 19 19
PGEpfT 2.54 12. 57 22⅜ 21¼ 21⅜+⅛
PGEpfS 2.62 12. 20 23½ 21⅞ 22—1
PGEpfH 1.12 12. 14 9⅛ 9⅛ 9½
PGEpfR 2.37 12. 2 20½ 20 20½
PGEpfO 2 12. 4 16¼ d16⅛ 16¼—¼
PGEpfM 1.96 12. 5 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞+⅛
PGEpfL 2.25 13. 2 18 18 18—⅛
PGEpfK 2.04 12. 17 17¼ d16½ 17¼+⅛
PGEpfJ 2.32 13. 6 19⅜ d18 18½—⅜
PGEpfI 1.09 12. 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
PacLt pf4.40 11. z20 40¼ 40 40—⅛
PacLt pf4.50 12. z120 38⅞ d37 37—1⅞
PacTrst 1 4.6 11 6 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞+⅛
PacPL pf 5 10. z25 48⅛ 48⅛ 48⅛—⅛
PacScie .40 3.7 6 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+¼
PopeP g n 353 15⅛ 14⅞ 15
PallCp .52 1.5 14 22 34½ 33⅞ 34⅜+⅜
PalomrF 27 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
Pantast .30 8.0 8 13 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+⅛
Paradyn n 19 38 19⅛ 18⅞ 19⅛+⅜
ParkCh .68 4.2 4 2 14¼ 14 14¼
Parsons s 1 4.0 9 109 25 24½ 25+¼
Patagon 5 6 10⅝ 10½ 10½—⅛
PaerTu .32b 3.5 6 20 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+⅛
PenDix wt 34 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+⅛
PenEM .60 3.9 6 63 15⅝ 14½ 15⅝+1
PenTr 1.28 8.2 5 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+¼
PECo .55t 19. 8 53 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞+⅛
PenRE 1.65 8.4 8 20 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+⅛
Pentron 9 37 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
PepBoys 1b 3.5 5 8 28⅜ 28⅜ 28⅜—⅜
PepCom .60 4.2 6 36 14⅜ 13⅞ 14⅜+1
Perini .40 3.3 12 9 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛+⅛
PetLew s 14 298 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞
PetLe pf1.65 13. 5 12½ 12⅜ 12⅝+⅛
PhILD .68r 9.1 4 4 7½ 7½ 7½—⅛
Phoenix 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
PicNPay .32 2.8 6 7 11½ 11⅜ 11½+⅛
PlonrSys 1 31 4⅛ 4 4
PionTx .30l 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
PitWVa .56 10. 7 20 5½ 5¼ 5½+¼
Pittway 1.65 5.2 6 46 31⅝ 31½ 31½
Pizzaln n 8 248 4½ 4⅛ 4½+⅛
PlacrDv g1a 2 28⅝ 28 28⅝+⅜
PlantInd 18 58 7 6⅝ 7
PlyGm .40b 5.6 3 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—⅛
Polaron 2 8 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
PostCp n .50 3.0 8 7 17⅝ 16¾ 16¾—⅜
PrairieO g 17 28 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+⅜
PratLmb 1.10 9.3 6 3 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅞+⅜
PrattRd .30 6.0 7 19 5⅛ 5 5
PrenHa 1.36 6.2 8 12 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞—⅛
PresR1A 1 2 4 4 4+⅛
PresRtB 1 5 2 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+⅛
Prestone s.90 5 12 19½ 18⅞ 18⅞—1
PrimMt s 72 63 10⅛ 9⅝ 10
PrpCT 1.34e 9.6 10 118 14 13⅝ 14+½
ProvGas .92 9.2 6 3 10 10 10
PrudBld .24 5.6 8 4 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜+⅛
PSCol pf4.25 11. z25 40 40 40+1
PgSP pfC2.34 12. 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
PuntaG 6 12 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Punta pf1.18 11. 36 10 10 10+⅛
Qualinn n.40e 6.3 2 20 6⅝ 6⅜ 6⅜+⅛
— R—R—R —
REDM 5 8 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+¼
RET pf 4.38 10. 3 43⅞ 43¼ 43⅞—⅛
RHMed .20r 1.4 9 20 14¼ 13⅞ 14¼+⅜
RPS 7 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
RSC .10 3.3 13 3 3 3 3
Ragan .10a 1.9 7 17 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
RnchEx .30e 1.8 7 12 16½ 16⅛ 16¼+⅛
RangrO g 643 30⅞ 29½ 29⅞+⅜
Ransbrg 1.20 3.8 7 27 31⅝ 31½ 31⅝+⅜
RapAm wt 26 2⅝ 2½ 2½+⅛
RathP 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
Ravind .40 2.3 12 20 18⅛ 17⅝ 17⅝+¼
Reading 7 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
RlIncT 1.40 14. 4 6 10⅛ d9⅞ 10⅛+⅛
ReevesT 225 3 4½ 4½ 4½
RefaTr .28 5.7 3 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞—⅛
RegalB .72 5.1 7 19 14 13⅝ 14
RemAr 1a 5.0 6 4 20 20 20+⅛
RepGyp s.24 4.5 3 24 5½ d5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
RepNY 2 5.6 5 8 36 36 36
RNY pf 2.12 10. 10 20½ 20½ 20½—⅛
ReshCot .24 1.7 8 38 14 13⅝ 13⅞+⅛
Resrt A 4 1995 27⅝ 25½ 27+2⅜
Resrt wt 116 13⅝ 12⅛ 13⅛+1¼
Resrt B 6 z3150 38½ 35½ 38⅛+2⅜
RestAssc 6 13 2½ 2⅜ 2½
RexNore 8 58 6⅝ 6 6⅜+⅛
RioIOil n 13 12 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛—⅜
RibletP .12 2.6 4 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
Richton .44 9.3 24 26 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝+⅜
RileyCo 10 8 59⅝ 59⅛ 59⅝
RioAlgo g1.50 7 23⅛ d23 23—⅜
Robntch 4 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅜+⅛
Roblin .12 2.0 5 6 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
Rockway 1b 8.0 5 5 12⅝ 12½ 12½
Rogers s.12 .6 12 114 20⅛ 18⅝ 20⅛+1¼
RoncoT 10 13 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+⅛
Rossmr 3 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+⅛
RoyPalm 4 2 2 2
Rudick .42e 6.0 5 1 7 7 7
Rusco 25 2 1⅞ 1⅞—⅛
Russell .48 4.5 4 93 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝
— S—S—S —
SFM .24 6.4 5 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+⅛
SMD 4 11 2 1⅞ 1⅞
Salem .40a 2.4 8 24 17 17 17
SDgo pf 1 12. 2 8½ 8½ 8½+⅛
SDgo pf 9.84 13. z100 81 d76½ 76½—4½
SDgo pf2.47 13. 4 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+⅛
SDgo pf2.68 13. 10 21 20⅞ 20⅞
SFrRE 1.60 7.7 14 10 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+½
SFRE wt 89 1⅝ 1¼ 1½+¼

SanJW 1.68 8.5 5 x13 19½ 18⅝ 18⅞—¼
Sondgte .40 4.9 5 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+⅛
SoundrL s.30 4.0 6 1 7½ 7½ 7½+⅛
SchelbE .56 11. 20 15 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+⅛
Schnult 1 6.0 3 3 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝—⅛
Schiller 7 12 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜+¼
Schrodr .04l 75 1 3 3 3
SciMat .10 3.6 6 12 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾—⅛
Scope .65 1.5 8 20 43⅛ 43¼ 43¼
ScurryR g 16 4 45 43 45+3
SbdAM .40 2.3 3 4 17¼ 17 17¼+¼
Sealctro .94f 9.2 7 34 10½ 10¼ 10¼+¼
Seaport 1 1 1 1+⅛
SearsInd 5 1 4½ 4½ 4½—⅛
SecMtg 21 54 3⅛ 3 3⅛
Selas .36 5.1 8 9 7 6⅞ 7
Semtch .20b 3.6 10 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
SetonCo .50 4.2 4 2 12 12 12+¼
ShaerS .40e 7.6 4 22 5¼ 5¼ 5¼—¼
Sharon s.50 5.6 7 92 9 8⅝ 9+⅛
Showin .40 8.0 5 18 5 4⅞ 5+¼
SheltrR 4 16 3 2⅞ 3
Shopwell 8 2 4⅝ 4½ 4½
Showbt 1 5.4 6 14 18⅝ d18⅛ 18⅝+⅛
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Silfco s .28 4.0 6 5 7 6⅞ 7+⅛
Sigma .40 3.6 5 10 11 10⅝ 11+⅛
Sikes A .45e 7.8 3 29 5⅞ 5⅝ 5¾+¼
Slilnc .40 1.9 6 22 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+¼
Silvrcst 26 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+⅛
Solitron 11 33 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
SonderB .40 1.5 8 13 27 26⅞ 26⅞
SorgPap .33e 2.9 3 18 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛—⅛
Soundsn .40 5.9 3 10 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+⅛
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SCEd pf1.08 11. 10 9⅝ 9½ 9½
SCEd pf1.19 11. 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞—⅛
SCEd pf1.45 11. 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
SCEd pf1.30 7.5 5 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
SCEd pf8.54 9.2 10 92⅝ 92⅝ 92⅝+1⅜
SCEd pf2.21 11. 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
SwFIBk .50 6.6 5 x4 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+⅛
SwFIB pf2.18 9.5 11 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞
SpecityR 6 3 12 11⅞ 12+⅛
Spector .43e 4.6 3 104 9⅜ 8⅞ 9¼+½
Spectro .19t 4.3 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜—⅛
SpedOP .20r 4.7 7 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Spencer .16 4.3 6 10 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+⅛
Splentex .24 4.8 8 7 5 5 5
StdAlln 1 4.3 5 8 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛—⅛
StCoosa 1.60 8.4 7 2 19 d19 19—⅛
StdMetl 142 14 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝—⅛
StProd 1.52 7.8 5 2 19½ 19⅜ 19½+¼
StdShr 1.22t 4.4 6 1 27½ 27½ 27½
Stanse .20 3.3 7 21 6⅛ 6 6—⅛
Stanwd 4 21 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
StarSup s.80 6.6 3 17 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛—⅜
Stardust 8 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Steelmt .24b 3.6 4 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+⅛
StepnCh .80 3.8 8 2 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+⅛
SterlBcp wt 10 1 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
SterlEl 6 35 1⅛ 1 1⅛+⅛
SterlExt .05l 4 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
StrutW .30b 1.7 16 42 17¼ 16⅞ 17¼+½

SaeAnn .24 8.7 6 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
Sunair .60 6.3 6 8 9½ 9⅜ 9½
Sundnc .16b .5 167 303 35 33½ 35+2
SupFdS .40b 3.3 5 1 12 12 12
SupInd s.25 4.3 4 33 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+½
SupSurg .32 3.9 5 13 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛—⅛
Supron s.24 .8 24 212 33⅞ 32 32
Susqueh 4 50 4 3⅞ 4+⅛
Susah pf 1 12. 12 9 8⅞ 8⅞—⅛
SutrMtg wt 4 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Synloy .30b 5.1 11 16 6 5⅞ 5⅞—⅛
Syntex 1.10 3.5 8 728 33⅜ 31⅝ 31⅞—1
Syscos .40 2.2 6 252 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+⅛
SystEno 10 99 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝—¼
SysPin .20 5.2 3 12 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞—⅛
— T—T—T —
TEC .40 6.7 6 11 6 5⅞ 6+⅛
TFI 6 45 2½ 2 2⅛+⅜
TabPd .20 1.5 6 3 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
TandB .40 3.3 6 43 12¼ 11½ 12¼+⅞
Tannet .28b 4.8 4 12 6 5⅞ 5⅞—⅛
Tasty 1.20b 11. 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+¼
TechSym 10 71 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+⅛
TechOp 7 3 9 8⅞ 9
TechTp .52t 28. 9 40 2 1⅞ 1⅞
Telflex .40 1.7 10 34 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞+½
Telscl .60 4.2 10 77 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼+⅛
Tenna 70 1⅝ 1½ 1⅜+⅛
TerroC .10f 101 7¼ 7 7—¼
TetraT 1 7½ 7⅝ 7⅝+⅛
TextAir .16 2.0 7 145 8¼ 8 8⅛—¼
TxPL pf4.56 11. z100 41⅞ 41⅞ 41⅞+¼
ThorCp 13 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
Thorofar .04e .9 7 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+⅛
ThreeD .20b 4.6 4 x32 4⅞ 4⅛ 4⅜+⅜
Thriftm 1.20 6.0 3 3 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—⅛
Tidwell 4 34 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+⅛
Tobktz n.25 4.8 3 21 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛—⅛
TolEd pf4.25 12. z50 35 35 35+¼
ToppsG .21l 2 5 5 5
TorinCp .80 6.2 5 4 13⅛ 13 13+⅛
TollPet g.32 249 19 17¾ 18⅞+⅜
TotPet wt 84 12⅛ 11 11⅝+⅜
Towner n 22 17 16⅞ 16⅞+⅛
TrnsLux .10e 1.9 6 13 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+⅛
TransOil .05e .5 64 10 9⅞ 9⅞+⅛
TrnsTec n.20 3.7 8 3 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+¼
Tradwy .20 3.3 10 2 6 6 6
TriSM .60 8.3 5 7 7⅛ 7¼ 7¼
TriaCp .20 1.4 9 12 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞+⅜
TrimOG n 171 11½ 10⅞ 11⅛+⅜
TuboMx s 13 338 7½ 7¼ 7⅜
TurnrC 2 6.8 7 1 29¼ 29¼ 29¼+¼
TwinFr .20 4.8 6 23 4½ 4 4½
— U—U—U —
UDS 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼—⅛
UIP .24 4.6 8 12 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
UNA .20 3.8 4 49 5¼ 5 5¼+⅜
URS .40b 6.3 7 15 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
Unimax 8 2 5⅜ 5⅝ 5⅝—⅛
UAirPd .64b 4.3 8 7 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞+⅛
UnCosF .66a 5.1 7 6 13⅛ 13 13—¼
UnFoods .10e 5.3 38 37 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
UNatCp 5 4⅝ 4 4

UNICp pf 3 6½ 6⅜ 6½+⅛
USFiltr .32 2.8 6 65 11⅞ 11¼ 11½+⅜
UnRltT .87e 9.4 11 34 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼+⅛
UnRltT wt 228 1-64 1-64 1-64
USRalum 8 3⅛ 3 3—¼
USRbR 1a 6.0 8 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+½
UnityB 8 5 8⅛ 8 8—⅜
UnivRs .32 1.9 16 38 17 16½ 17+⅜
— V—V—V —
Valle's .81t 15. 16 12 5½ d5½ 5½—¼
Valmac .80 9.7 9 29 8½ d8⅛ 8¼—½
Valspar .36 5.1 5 9 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
Verit 5 3 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
VermtA .32b 1.7 7 10 19⅛ 19 19—⅛
Vernitrn .10 1.7 5 47 6⅛ 5⅞ 6
Vertiple 4 13 5 4⅞ 5+⅛
Vesely 250 23 7½ 7 7½+½
Viatech 19 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
VintageE 2 12 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Virco .16b 3.3 4 16 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+¼
Vishay 7 53 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞
VisualG .16 3.8 6 17 4¼ 4¼ 4¼—⅛
VolMer .12e 2.7 4 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+⅛
Voplex .52 6.1 4 6 8½ d8½ 8½+⅛
VulcCp .20a 3.7 3 10 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜—⅛
— W—W—W —
WTC .02l 53 12 2⅞ 2½ 2⅜+⅛
Wackht .40b 5.6 6 12 7⅛ 7 7⅛+⅛
Walnoco .12 .3 29 333 39⅝ 35½ 38⅞+4
Walnoco wt 4 19¾ d18⅝ 19¼+1¼
Walbr n.05e .3 7 32 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝+⅛
Walco .80b 4.1 5 8 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞—⅜
Wang B s.16 .7 18 271 22⅞ 21⅞ 22½+1⅛
Wang C s.06 .3 17 34 21⅞ 21⅛ 21½+⅜
WardsCo .20 2.1 3 13 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝
WshHm 4 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+⅛
WshPst s.36 1.7 9 5 22 21⅝ 21⅝—⅛
WRIT 2.12 7.8 15 1 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛—⅛
Watsco .30 4.9 7 4 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛
Wthird n 14 86 16⅛ 15 16⅛+1⅛
WeldTu .30b 1.6 8 33 19 18½ 18⅝
WTex pf4.40 9.9 z50 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛+¼
Wstbrn g s.70 4.0 141 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅜
WstFin .52 2.0 3 80 26⅛ 25⅞ 25⅞+⅛
WPacRR n 2 68 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞
Whippny .20 2.2 8 9 9 9
WhitCbl .40 8.0 4 7 5 5 5
Whitehall 6 12 5⅝ 5½ 5½—⅛
Wichita .45t 4.8 36 30 9⅛ 9⅜ 9⅜+⅛
WillcxG n 2 34 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼—⅛
Wmhous .60 3.6 11 9 16½ 16¼ 16½+⅜
WilsnB .15t 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜—⅛
Wincorp .40 2.6 42 18 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼—⅛
Wdstrm n .60 7.3 4 5 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼—⅛
WkWear .40 4.9 5 20 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+¼
Wrathr .05e .3 73 12 14⅛ 14⅛ 14½+⅛
WrightH g 75 1⅛ 1 1-16 1⅛+1-16
Wynns s .48 3.8 5 25 12⅝ 12⅜ 12½
WymBn .72 5.9 6 5 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼
— X—Y—Z —
Xonics 9 3½ 3½ 3½—⅛
Zimmer .36 5.2 3 11 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+⅜

NYSE Up Slightly; Citibank Lifts Prime

(Continued from Page 9)

and some regional banks. But no major money center bank followed.

Bank of America president A.W. Clausen said the bank expects short-term interest rates to begin declining early next year, probably *near the end of the first quarter of* 1980. He said the bank is currently studying the prime rate rise to 15¾ percent and has not decided whether to match them.

Big Board volume leader Louisiana Land & Exploration surged six to 54 on turnover topping 1 million shares. The company could not explain the rise but Wall Street sources said traders were speculating that a takeover may be in the works.

Recently, Placid Oil, owned by the Hunt family of Dallas, acquired a 7.28-percent stake in Louisiana Land.

C.F. Braun soared 11½ to 52½. Yesterday it said it received a merger proposal from a company it did not name.

MacAndrews and Forbes rose ⅜ to 16⅜. Cohen-Hatfield industries bought a 22-percent stake in MacAndrews at $25 a share.

Reliance Electric added ⅜ to 68⅜. A federal judge ordered Reliance and Exxon to keep their operations in electronic variable-speed drives separate. Exxon recently acquired 93 percent of Reliance's common stock.

Norfolk & Western tacked on ⅛ and Southern Railway added one to 53½. They ended merger talks.

Active Texaco lost ⅜ to 28. It reported higher September quarter profits but said it will reduce estimates of net proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas liquids in the United States by about 24 percent.

Mobil Raises Payout

Mobil raised its quarterly dividend by 15 cents to 75 cents a share and gained 1⅛ to 46½.

Union Oil of California dropped two to 40⅝ in trading that included a block of 255,800 shares. The Wage and Price Council rejected a Union Oil request for pricing exceptions due to the rise in crude oil costs.

Data General tumbled 7½ to 51¾. It reported lower fiscal fourth quarter net and analysts are at odds over whether the company can resolve its problems in fiscal 1980.

In other developments, Superior Oil said it increased its control of Canadian Superior Oil to more than 90 percent through its exchange offer.

Emhart Corp. signed a definitive agreement to acquire VSI Corp. for $40 a share in cash or a total of $240 million.

Shell Canada raised its semiannual dividend on Class "A" shares to 40 cents from 32 cents and on Class "B" shares to $1.60 from $1.28.

Standard Oil of Indiana said it is starting a program to acquire up to 5.12 million shares of its common stock in the open market over the next 12 to 18 months to be held as treasury shares. Earlier this year the company issued a like number of its common shares in connection with the acquisition of Cyprus Mines Corp.

Beard Oil declared a two-for-one stock split, and a three cent semi-annual dividend on post-split stock, a 50-percent increase.

MacMillan Bloedel said it will pay an extra dividend of 45 cents for the year 1979 along with its regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents.

U.S. Truck Lines declared a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share and an extra dividend of 20 cents a share.

Other companies raising their quarterly dividends were Omark Industries to 36 cents a share from 28, Hudson Bay Mining to 30 cents from 20, Alexander & Baldwin to 32½ cents from 30 cents, American National Financial to 15 from 13 with an extra payment of two cents a share, U.S. Industries to 19 cents from 16, Lindberg to 15 cents from 13, Ryan Homes to 30 cents from 25, Warnaco to 15 cents and Coldwell Banker & Co. to 22 cents from 20.

Almy Stores said it declared a special dividend of 10 cents. The company said it does not have a regular dividend policy. It last paid a dividend of 10 cents in June.

Alaska Airlines declared a five-percent stock dividend. The company paid a similar dividend last year.

Craig said negotiations to acquire Great American Sound have been terminated by mutual agreement. Craig gave no reason.

Lockheed won a $524.1-million Navy contract for procurement of Trident missiles and associated hardware for use in the Navy's fleet ballistic missile program.

American Stock Exchange prices rose sharply in moderate trading as the index jumped 4.19 to 200.79, the biggest one-day rise since Oct. 2, when the index gained 4.39. The average price per share added 30 cents.

U.S. Building Forecast

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — The volume of construction contracts awarded in the United States next year is expected to increase by only 2.4 percent to $169.5 billion from this year's expected $165.5 billion, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc. said today.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF (com.)	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
[illegible]	2.0055	4.227	111.15 *	47.39 *	0.2409	—	6.907 *	120.56 *	37.70 *
[illegible] (a)	29.04	61.18	16.094	6.8655	3.493 *	14.48225	—	17.466	5.45525
[illegible]	1.8045	3.7955	—	42.66 *	2.17 x	89.94 *	6.216 *	108.34 *	33.99 *
[illegible] (b)	2.105	—	3.7945	8.806	1,746.50	4.2175	61.11	3.5075	11.18
[illegible]	831.05	1,752.00	460.71	196.62	—	414.63	28.639	499.68	156.17
[illegible] (c)	—	2.110	1.805	4.2285	830.05	2.0055	29.04	1.6675	5.33725
[illegible]	4.228	8.913	234.45 *	—	5.0875 x	210.98 *	14.5725 *	254.10 *	79.42 *
[illegible]	1.66675	3.5077	42.3919 *	39.41705 *	0.20055	83.1007 *	5.74095 *	—	31.3152 *
[illegible]	1.37746	0.654297	2.48631	5.83942	1,145.27	2.76465	40.0312	2.29565	7.33762

[Dolla]r values: Belgian financial franc: 29.825 ; Canadian $: 1.1799 ; Danish krone: 5.3072 ; Escudo: [illegible] ; Hong Kong $: 5.0485 ; Irish £: 2.061 ; Norw. krone: 5.0185 ; Peseta: 66.36 ; Schilling: 12.98 ; [Singap]ore $: 2.1775 ; Swedish krona: 4.2442 ; Yen: 234.35 .
[St]erling: 1.024 Irish £.
[(a)] Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, [(*)] against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
[*] - European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
[Clos]ing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

COMMODITIES THE REWARDS

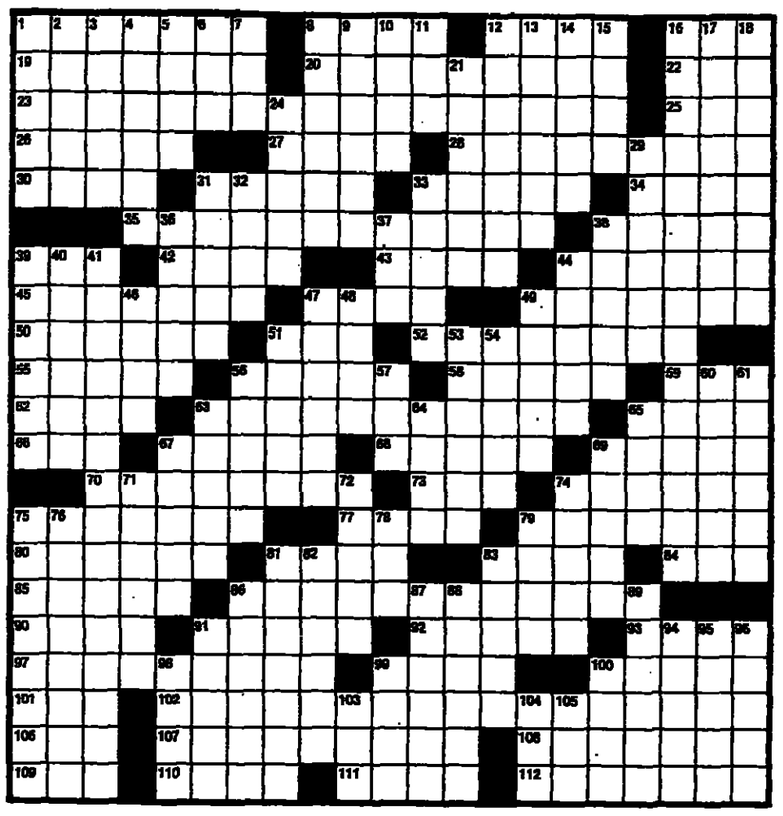
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Elementary Substitutes By Jordan S. Lasher



ACROSS
1 Become raspy
8 Copycat
12 Name of 12 popes
16 Gas-electricity agcy.
19 Girl in "Great Expectations"
20 Like some fractions
22 NOW goal
23 Modern fuel
25 Second notes
26 Insurance transaction
27 Celeste from N.Y.C.
28 Air-strike warnings
30 Suffixes with convention and auction
31 "Red Roses for —— Lady"
33 1973 Wimbledon champ
34 Snake oil, ostensibly
35 Words to "The William Tell Overture"
38 Abdicate
39 Maintains
42 Arabian Sea sultanate
43 Speech flaw
44 Capital of 42 Across
45 Motor fuels
47 Early Scandinavian
49 Relative of chocolat
50 Mite or tick
51 Place for Caesar's calceus
52 Founder of the Carmelite reform
55 City near Dayton
56 Kind of year

ACROSS
58 Grips for swashbucklers
59 Pop
62 Birthplace of Ceres
63 Pit vipers
65 Horse-collar part
66 Erwin from Squaw Valley
67 Nimbi
68 Roger Moore TV role
69 Rice style
70 Of minimum clarity
73 V.P. to F.D.R.
74 British Honduras, today
75 Like some horses
77 Med. subject
79 Oxidative
80 Maternal kin
81 Elusive
83 Utah's flower
84 Savings-account addn.
85 Hindu fire god: Var.
86 Showy embellishment
90 Twin
91 Crumbs: Sp.
92 Miller's salesman
93 Balanchine ballet
97 Braes
99 Teasdale
100 Cowboy flick
101 Building annex
102 Innermost orbiter
106 Wassail quaff
107 Hermetic device
108 Handout to the press
109 Dusk to dusk
110 Toils
111 Like "pie"
112 Protruding, as from water

DOWN
1 Therefore
2 "—— mio"
3 Stock-market term
4 Chutney, e.g.
5 Inner-city sight
6 Street name
7 Collar
8 U.S. Open golf champ: 1927
9 Stereotypical pirate
10 Cheese city
11 Country: Lat.
12 Amassed
13 Footnote word
14 Arm bones
15 Falconry verb
16 D.A.'s obstacle
17 Conference before a hearing

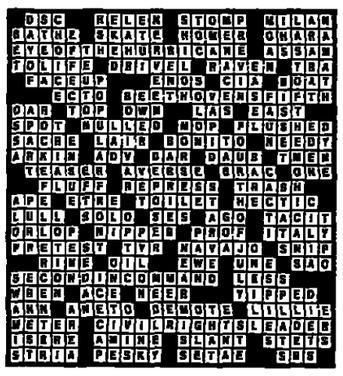
DOWN
18 Tape holder
21 "Orphée" and "Le Repos"
24 Prussian lancer
29 Plant's adaptation to a new milieu
31 Memorable Turkish chief
32 Feathery scarves
33 Clothing category
36 Asia Minor region
37 Opposite of ut
38 Truro sight
39 Put-ons
40 Brogue, for one
41 Whence many a tune has come

DOWN
44 Emporia
46 Met highlight
47 Dadaism and Cubism
48 He sold his birthright
49 African grassland
51 Cocoon dwellers
53 One of the believers
54 Yankee pitcher
56 Ghastly
57 "6—— Riv Vu"
60 Like Casey's Mets
61 Recall reason
63 Vegetables, for short
64 Amused expression

DOWN
65 Hawaiian port
67 City on the Rhone
69 Big name in Argentina
71 Before such time
72 Ankle
74 Israeli chief
75 Nonpaying passenger
76 Leeward island
78 Soldier in "King Henry V"
79 Bataan native
81 Ionesco and Ormandy
82 Utensil on a pencil
83 Neighbor of Leyte

DOWN
86 Furnishing help
87 Dry lakes
88 Dignified
89 Not so sunny
91 Heffalump's creator
94 Other women, in Mexico
95 Liège's river
96 Fortified
98 Washer cycle
99 La Guardia's neighbor
100 Oeillade
103 Lao——, famed Taoist
104 Live
105 Ad —— (pertinent)

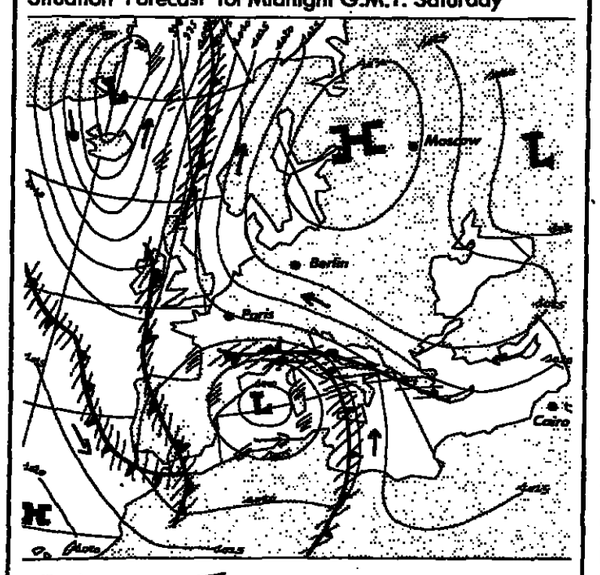
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Overcast	MADRID	10	50	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Fair	MIAMI	25	77	Fair
ANKARA	8	46	Cloudy	MILAN	6	43	Overcast
ATHENS	8	46	Rain	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	−1	30	Snow
BELGRADE	7	45	Fair	MUNICH	9	48	Fair
BERLIN	8	46	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	11	52	Rain
BUCHAREST	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	4	39	Fair
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair	PARIS	11	52	Rain
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Fair	ROME	18	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Overcast	SOFIA	3	37	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	−1	30	Foggy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	17	63	Rain
FLORENCE	13	55	Overcast	TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Fair	TOKYO	18	64	Misty
GENEVA	11	51	Misty	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA	5	41	Fair
HOUSTON	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	38	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Rain	ZURICH	9	48	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Rain	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Kremlin Plans to Play Pied Piper With Children of Moscow in 1980

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Soviet authorities planning to remove all schoolchildren from Moscow during the 1980 Olympic Games — the first such citywide evacuation since World War II — are apparently promising profit-minded youths summer jobs in the countryside.

Although the plan to remove Russian children between the ages of 7 and 15 involves several hundred thousand youths — exact figures are not available — there has been no official mention of it in the Soviet press.

Instead, word — and worry — travels by mouth.

"Our teacher told us to copy down a message for our parents in our notebooks," a 10-year-old said. "She said that we had to ask our mothers what we were going to do during the summer and if we weren't going to a Pioneer camp, we had to get out of Moscow because of the Olympics."

This year's plan to require all children of school age to leave the city is the first such evacuation of Moscow since the days of World War II, when all youngsters were removed.

Tass indirectly confirmed that the plan was moving along on schedule yesterday by announcing that an "Olympic Youth Camp" would operate during the summer several miles north of Moscow on the Klyazma River.

The authorities, so far, have not explained the reason for the plan. But it appears likely that the purpose is threefold:

- To reduce the number of logistical headaches during the games.
- To avoid the embarrassment of having foreign tourists pestered by youngsters for chewing gum, ball-point pens and similar items not available domestically in a quantity, quality or cost comparable to the West.
- To avoid possible ideological contamination of the younger generation by contact with Westerners.

BOOKS

THE MAN WHO KEPT THE SECRETS
Richard Helms and the CIA
By Thomas Powers. Knopf. 393 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE least interesting person in Thomas Powers' splendid new book is Richard Helms himself. He was, for 30 years, a dedicated "spook," "a good soldier" who took orders from "one president at a time," someone so disadvantaged that he could not "resign on principle and live on dividends." A compromiser who knew "you have to go along to get along," He buckled no swashes. From his beginning in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II until the end in November, 1972, when Richard Nixon dismissed him as director of Central Intelligence for having been insufficiently loyal to the "team" that gave us Watergate, he opposed covert operations while doing almost exactly what he was told to do: the man in the empty suit.

A child of his next-door neighbors reported in 1947 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that "he doesn't have any hair on his chest, and I think . . . *waxes* it." Daniel Schorr, after Helms' testimony in 1975 before the Senate's Church committee investigating U.S. intelligence activities, reported: "It turned out as Helms said, that no foreign leader was directly killed by the CIA But it wasn't for want of trying."

Contrast this blankness with a James Jesus Angleton who, while an undergraduate at Yale, published a literary magazine called Furioso, full of poems by Ezra Pound; with a Frank Wisner who called Philip Graham of The Washington Post in the watches of the night, from a hospital bed, to suggest a Herblock cartoon about Nehru, had several nervous breakdowns, and then shot himself; with a William Harvey who claimed to have gone to bed with a woman every day since he was 12 years old and who always played with a loaded gun on his desk; with a flamboyant Richard Bissell who gave us the U-2 and the Bay of Pigs; with a Miles Copeland who delivered $3 million to Nasser in a suitcase in Egypt without asking for a receipt; with a William Bundy who contributed $400 to a defense fund for Alger Hiss, and with a Desmond FitzGerald who perished playing tennis.

Swashbucklers

Helms lacked flair. He was banal. The swashbucklers, most of whom seemed to have gone to Groton before graduating to one or another of the Ivy League colleges, managed in their enthusiasm to betray the Ukrainians in the Soviet Union, the Nationalist Chinese in Burma, the Sumatrans in Indonesia, the Khambas in Tibet, the Cubans in Miami, the Meos in Laos, the Montagnards in Vietnam and the Kurds in Iraq.

The cohorts of Helms were not entirely incompetent. They got rid of Mossadegh in Iran and Arbenz in Guatemala. They acquiesced in the elimination of Diem in South Vietnam. But, in their dangerous naivete, they failed to nail down Sukarno, Lumumba or Fidel Castro. Under the auspices of Dwight Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles was obsessed with "neutralists" like Nehru; John and Robert Kennedy, not to mention Robert McNamara, wanted to separate President Castro from his beard; Lyndon Johnson required lights at the end of the tunnel he was digging, and Nixon insisted on a certain amount of silent complicity in the occasional wiretap and second-story job. We won't go into the medical experiments and Chile.

Helms would doubtless prefer not to think about Castro at all — the contaminating of sugar exports, the poisoned pens and handkerchiefs and scuba-diving wet suits and cigars, the exploding seashells and the Mafia. Perhaps he worries about the missing nuclear generator somewhere in the Indian Himalayas. He is no longer permitted to consult "Walnut," the computer system that can "pop out the 1934 graduating class of a Sverdlovsk high school at a moment's notice." He may be instead reading the Ian Fleming and Howard Hunt Jr. novels. He "detested" John Le Carre's "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold." One of his predecessors, Allen Dulles, used to pass on plots to Helen MacInnes, just to keep the Cold War bubbling.

The Russians use umbrellas to kill people. Is this significant?

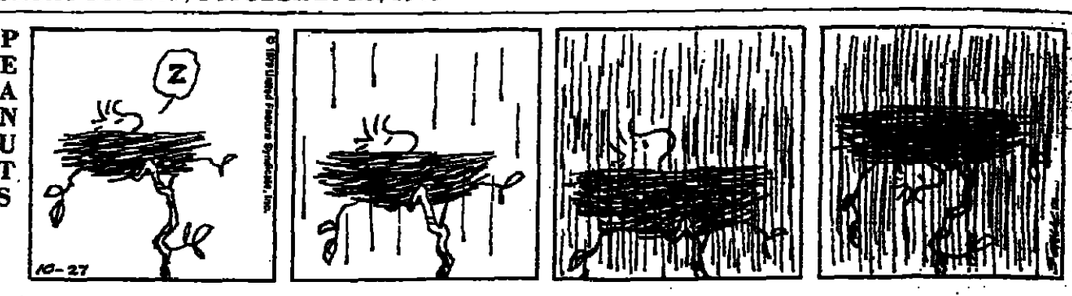
Applause

From the start, in Italy, the Cold War was what the CIA was all about: Let's try to buy a government. Later on, the government was Chile. Helms moved the paper around on his desk. He might as well have been working for an insurance company. When he perjured himself on various questions having to do with the CIA's involvement in Chile, he seemed, genuinely, not to understand what all the fuss was about. Hadn't he kept his mouth shut most of the time? Why weren't his friends taking care of him? With Edward Bennett Williams, he didn't need any friends. His sentence was suspended, so that he could go to the Kenwood Country Club, where 400 retired CIA officers gave him a standing ovation.

Helms, a clerk, is not the point. Powers, who wrote a good book on the futility and stupidity of left-wing terrorism in the United States, "Diana: The Making of a Terrorist," has written an excellent book on blankness and banality, the best book on the CIA ever written. The blankness at the middle is a blankness of character, of careerism. If the United States needs an intelligence service, and it does, that service should gather and evaluate information, as it does, and submit its disinterested conclusions to its client, the president of the United States. It has no business mounting covert operations or "secret wars" and lying about them. It ought to enlist scientists, not crusaders or opportunists. It might even tell the truth to Congress, when Congress bothers to ask.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



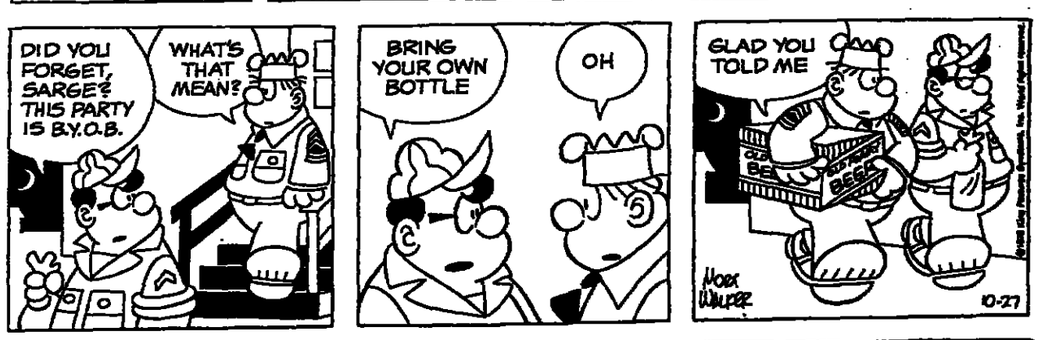
B.C.



BLONDIE



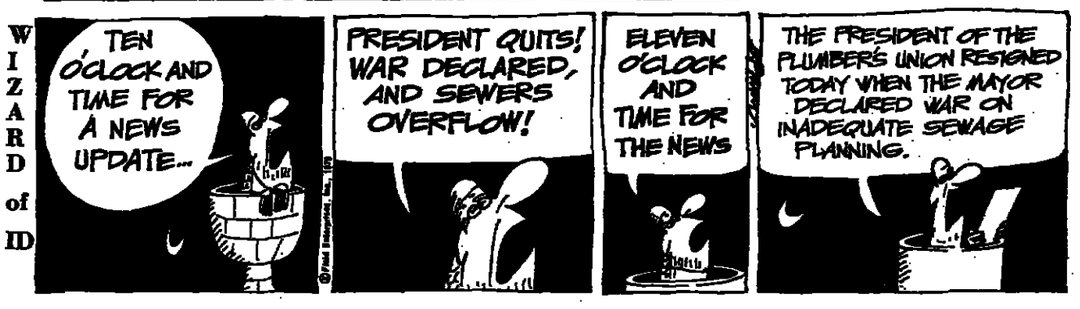
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



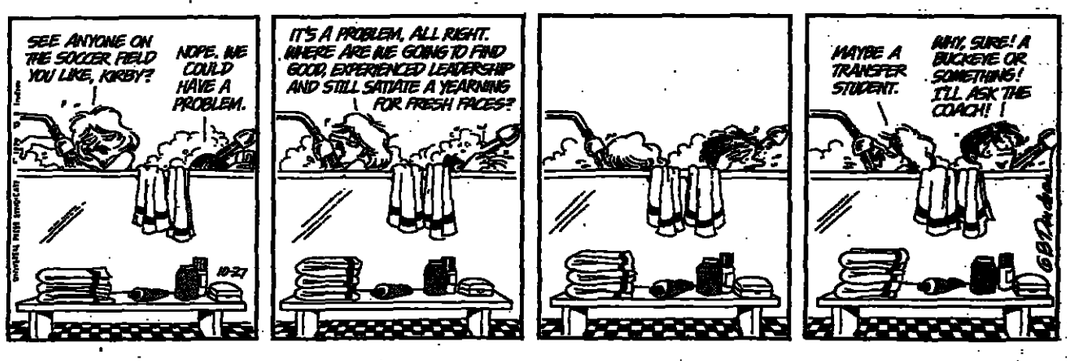
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EFTUL

YUDAG

LAFTUR

PLITOE



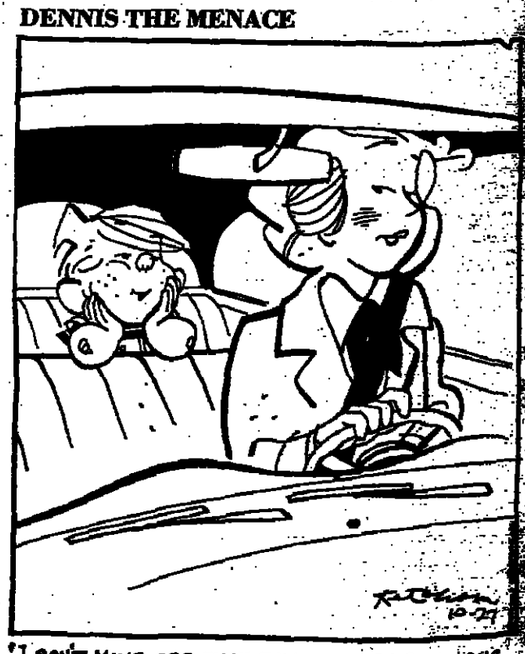
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

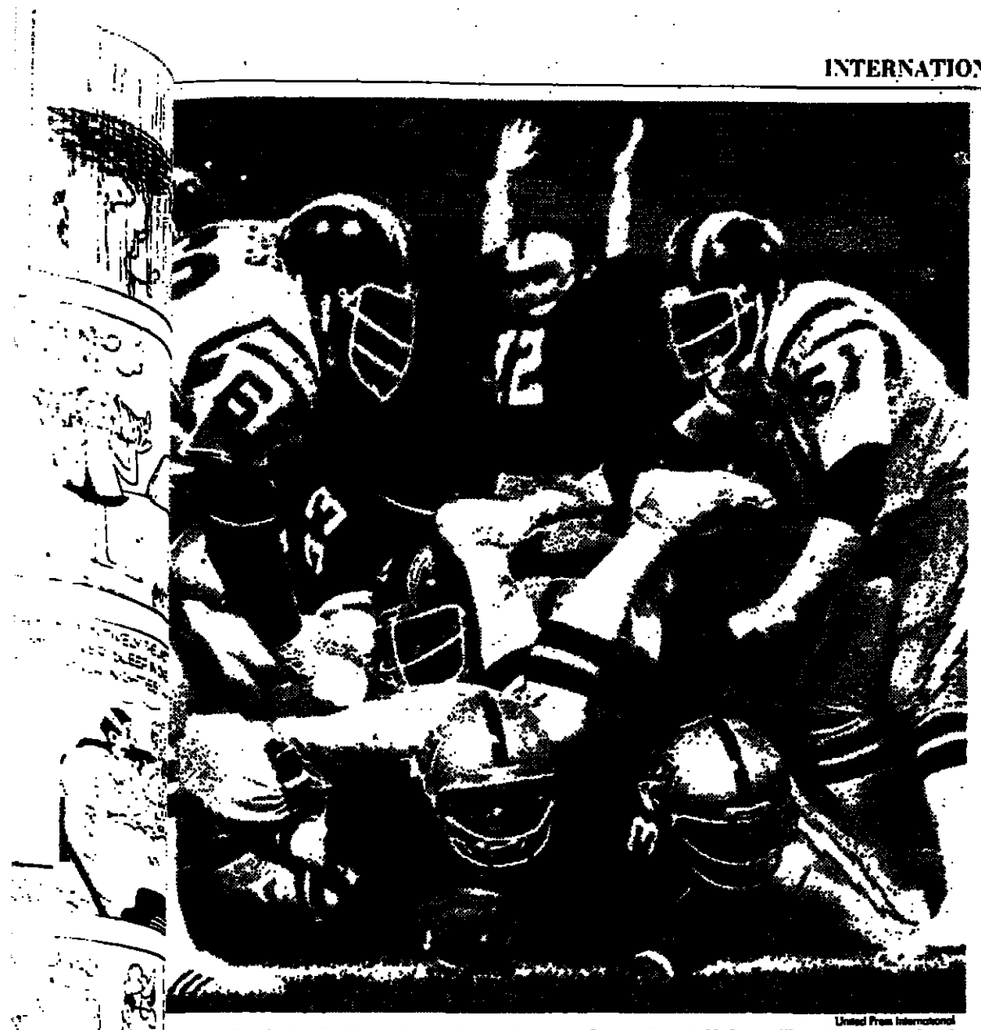
Yesterday's Jumbles: MAIZE APART INVOKE FONDLY
Answer: What the gossip who made those cutting remarks was—THE KNIFE OF THE PARTY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T MIND ODD-EVEN DAYS FOR GAS ... LONG AS WE DON'T HAVE 'EM FOR *PEANUT BUTTER!*"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"



United Press International

r Russell of the Raiders is in the end zone after a handoff from Ken Stabler, who is ng a score. In on the play are Leroy Jones (68) and Woodrow Loew (51) of the Chargers.

Despite Fouts' Passing Record

aiders Bury Chargers, 45-22

AND, Calif., Oct. 26 (UPI)
er Russell scored three
ns and Ira Matthews ran
104 yards for another last
ading the Oakland Raiders
22 victory over San Diego
a record passing perform-
the Chargers' quarterback,
its.
ictory was the fifth against
es for the Raiders and kept
ve in the AFC West. The
who lead the division,
o 6-3.
passed for 302 yards — the
traight game in which he
assed 300 — to set a league
but it was not enough as the
opened a 21-0 lead and
topped scoring, including
hdowns in the final period
ell.
ll, a second-year player out
west Texas, scored all three
om 1 yard out after Ken
passing and Mark van
s running helped set up al-
ry Oakland score.
r threw 34 yards to Ray-
Chester and van Eeghen
on a 4-yard burst for the
akland touchdowns. Kicker
Jim Breech added a 38-yard field goal.

Fouts had two touchdown passes but was also intercepted twice, one of the turnovers leading to Oakland's final touchdown. Fouts connected on a 57-yard pass to John Jefferson in the second quarter for San Diego's first score, then threw 7 yards to Bob Kelein in the third quarter for another touchdown.

Fouts scored himself on a 1-yard smash and Mike Wood added a 28-yard field goal for the other Charger points.

Stabler completed his first six passes as the Raiders jumped to a 14-0 lead in the first 10 minutes of the game. After hitting Chester for Oakland's first score, Stabler completed two key third-down throws to set up the Raiders at the 1 and Russell banged over for the touchdown.

Again Stabler completed two third-down passes, one of them a 26-yarder to Dave Casper, and van Eeghen wrapped up the drive with a 4-yard run through the middle to stun the Chargers, who had defeated the Raiders by 20 points earlier in the season.

San Diego finally scored with 1:46 left in the first half when Fouts and Jefferson hooked up, but Breech followed with a field goal to leave the Raiders in front 24-6 at halftime.

The Chargers dominated the third quarter except for Matthews' electrifying run — two yards short of the league record — to close the gap to 31-22. But once again, Stabler marched the Raiders downfield to set up Russell's touchdown plunge, putting the game out of reach.

That score came midway through the final period and five minutes later, with the Chargers backed up against their own goal line, Mike Davis picked up Fouts, lateraled to Lester Hayes and Oakland had the ball at the San Diego 18. Russell scored his third touchdown five plays later.

seball All-Stars

ORK, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Following is the
ues International All-Star baseball
voting for each position:
National League
Ted Simmons, St. Louis (21), Johnny
cinnati (7), Gary Carter, Montreal,
one, Philadelphia (1 each).
Hernandez, St. Louis (24), Steve Gar-
geles, and Pete Rose, Philadelphia (3
e Lopes, Los Angeles (21), Phil
ittsburgh (8) and Bill Madlock, Pitts-
e Concepcion, Cincinnati (23), Garry
, St. Louis (4), and Tim Foli, Pitts-
n DeJesus, Chicago and Larry Bowa,
lia, (1 each)
e Schmidt, Philadelphia (15), Bob
nants (1, Larry Parrish, Montreal, and
n, Cincinnati (4 each) and Pete Rose,
lia (1).
e Winfield, San Diego (27), Dave
Chicago (22), Dave Parker, Pitts-
George Foster, Cincinnati (15 each),
ill, New York (4), Gary Mathews, At-
and Ken Griffey, Cincinnati, Lou
Louis, Jack Clark, San Francisco, and
ason, Montreal (1 each).
Joe Niekro, Houston (22), J.R. Rich-
on (17), Tom Seaver, Cincinnati (11),
chel, Chicago, and Bill Lee, Montreal
Tom Hume, Cincinnati, Steve Carlton,
lia, and Phil Niekro, Atlanta (1 each).
tcher: Bruce Sutter, Chicago (25), Joe
Houston (3) and Kent Tekulve, Pitts-
American League
: Brian Downing, California (19), Dar-
r, Milwaukee (9), Jim Sundberg, Texas
urman Munson, New York (1).
se Bochte, Seattle (18), Cecil Cooper,
e (7), Rod Carew, California, and Ed-
y, Baltimore (4 each) and Bob Watson,
by Grich, California (13), Paul Molitor,
ee (9), Willie Randolph, New York (3),
ille, Kansas City, and Lou Whitaker,
each) and Rob Wilfong, Minnesota (1).
Smalley, Minnesota (23), Rick Burle-
n (1) and Paul Molitor, Milwaukee (1).
rge Brett, Kansas City (28), Graig Net-
York, and Buddy Bell, Texas (1 each).
d Lynn, Boston (30), Jim Rice, Boston
Singleton (21), Don Baylor, California
on Thomas, Milwaukee (3), Al Oliver,
ta Lezcano, Milwaukee (2 each) and
ia, Detroit and Reggie Jackson, New
ch).
n Baylor, California (17), Willie Har-
ie (5), Jim Rice, Boston (4), and Lee
limore, Rod Carew, California, and Al
nos (1 each).
e: Mike Flanagan, Baltimore (28),
John and Ron Guidry, New York (12
rry Koosman, Minnesota (3), Dennis
n, Boston (2) and Dennis Martinez, Bal-
re Jack Morris, Detroit (1 each).
Pitcher: Jim Kern, Texas (21), Mike
, Minnesota (4), Don Stanhouse, Balti-
and Rich Gossage, New York, and Au-
ez, Detroit (1 each).

rt Restrains Cruz

n Free Agency

STON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The
on Astros have obtained a
order restraining outfielder
ruz from declaring his free
status and denying that he
contract agreement with the
al League team.
Smith, the Astros president
neral manager, had indicated
e club might take legal ac-
ying that a letter of intent on
act extending the 32-year-old
der's services with Houston
h the 1984 season had been
in June.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	6	0	1.000	—
Boston	5	2	.714	1½
New York	4	3	.571	2½
Washington	2	4	.333	4
New Jersey	1	4	.200	4½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	3	2	.600	—
Detroit	4	3	.571	—
Atlanta	4	4	.500	½
Indiana	3	5	.375	1½
Houston	2	4	.333	1½
Cleveland	2	6	.250	2½

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	7	1	.875	—
Kansas City	3	3	.500	3
Chicago	3	5	.375	4
Utah	2	5	.286	4½
Denver	0	7	.000	6½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	8	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	3
Phoenix	4	4	.500	4
Seattle	3	3	.500	4
Golden State	3	4	.429	4½
San Diego	3	5	.375	5

Thursday's Results
Utah 113, Chicago 105 (Dantley 35, Marovich 31; Sobers 33, Theus 19).
Milwaukee 118, San Diego 115 (Winters 22, Bridgeman 22; Free 38, Williams 22).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	1	1	11	35	27
NY Rangers	4	3	0	8	37	26
Atlanta	3	4	1	5	23	26
NY Islanders	2	3	1	5	28	18
Washington	2	5	0	4	25	35

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	3	2	2	8	17	17
Vancouver	3	3	2	8	25	22
St. Louis	2	3	2	6	22	27
Edmonton	1	2	4	6	25	32
Winnipeg	2	5	0	4	11	25
Colorado	1	4	1	3	16	22

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	5	1	1	11	32	23
Los Angeles	4	3	1	9	39	37
Pittsburgh	3	4	1	7	31	33
Detroit	2	2	2	6	28	18
Hartford	1	3	3	5	17	24

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	4	1	1	9	23	17
Buffalo	4	3	1	9	30	24
Minnesota	4	2	1	9	28	22
Toronto	4	3	0	8	22	21
Quebec	2	3	1	5	17	18

Thursday's Results
Philadelphia 5, New York Rangers 2 (Dailey (1), Leach 2 (7), Propp (4), Clarke (2); DeBlois (2), Marois (1)).
Montreal 8, Pittsburgh 5 (Larouche 4 (6), Lafleur 2 (9), Tremblay (1), Shutt (6); McAdam 2 (3), Libett (3), Kindrachuk 2 (6)).
Detroit 4, Buffalo 0 (Nedomansky 2 (5), Larson (1), Thomasen (5)).

The NFL Weekend

Cowboys vs. Steelers—But Not a Super Bowl

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The Dallas Cowboys and Pittsburgh Steelers, Super Bowl opponents last January, meet Sunday in Pittsburgh in the National Football League's feature game.

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, has the event in focus. "If we should win a big game against a big team it should help in the confidence area," he said. "But this isn't one of those games where the loser drops out of sight."

Super Bowl rematch? Hardly, says Landry. "They don't give you a trophy if you win," he said. "They just give you one game."

The coach watched the Steelers dismantle Denver, 42-7, last Monday night, calling Pittsburgh's play "a remarkable display."

"Nobody could have beaten them the way they played," he continued. "The same old Steelers with Lynn Swann back in there. They had all their weapons going."

All the weapons will be available against Dallas, including their regular tight end, Bennie Cunningham, who comes off the injury list. The Cowboys may be vulnerable at the wrong position if Benny Barnes (injured foot) cannot play left cornerback. Healthy cornerbacks have a hard enough time against Swann, John Stallworth and Jim Smith, the Steeler wide receivers.

John Dutton , a former all-pro defensive end, is ready to play for Dallas and will be used on some downs as a pass-rusher.

The Steelers lead the league in scoring with 212 points and the Cowboys are not far behind with 200. Dallas's won-lost record, 7-1, is the NFL's best, but Landry does not anticipate the second half of the season being so successful as the first half because of the quality of the opposition. Dallas has games coming up against the Giants, Philadelphia and Washington, and one with Houston.

Pittsburgh (6-2) is favored by 4½ points. Previews of the other games follow with won-lost records in parentheses.

American Conference

New York (4-4) at Houston (5-3) — The Oilers say Earl Campbell is fit. Meanwhile, the Jets' middle linebacker, Stan Blinka, is questionable. The running backs are funneled to him. Most significant about the Jets is that the defense has played well in the last three games, allowing only 36 points. Betting line: Houston by 6½.

Kansas City (4-4) at Denver (5-3) — They played nearly two weeks ago and Denver won easily, 24-10, but the Chiefs have changed quarterbacks, Mike Livingston for Steve Fuller. They also have changed the offensive emphasis from rushing to passing. The Broncos pass rush moved with Lyle Alzado to Cleveland, and they might be demoralized by the Steelers' rout. Betting line: Denver by 6.

New England (6-2) at Baltimore (2-6) — Bert Jones will start for the Colts, who won with him last Sunday. Although Russ Francis and Rod Shoate are questionable, the Patriots have so much depth they will hardly be missed. Their best player has been Steve Nelson, a linebacker. Betting line: New England by 5½.

National Conference

Giants (3-5) at Los Angeles (4-4) — The Rams have had 14 players on injured-reserve list. The offensive line has not been right all season; the cornerbacks, Rod Perry and Pat Thomas, are missing and the squad has been bickering. If Ray Rhodes cannot play, the Giants will be starting a rookie, Alan Caldwell, at cornerback. The football will come his way. Betting line: Los Angeles by 6½.

New Orleans (4-4) at Washington (6-2) — This is a big test for the Saints, who have won four of their last five games with an improved defense. But the Redskin defense leads the league in fewest points allowed, 111, and has held five opponents to 10 points or less. Joe Lavander, who is hurt, will be replaced at cornerback by Tony Peters, and Archie Manning will take notice. Betting line: Washington by 6½.

Tampa Bay (6-2) at Minnesota (4-4) — This is a key game for the Vikings, who have the offensive talent to win it. But their defense gave up 496 yards to Bears. The Buccaneers' quarterback, Doug Williams, finally completed more than half his passes, six of 10. But the Bucs must live off their defense. Betting line: Minnesota by 2.

Chicago (3-5) at San Francisco (1-7) — Mike Phipps, as a replacement at quarterback, passed for 200 yards against Minnesota and will be Chicago's starter. The Bears have been hungry for a passer to take command of their one-dimensional attack. The 49ers' Steve DeBerg is fourth in passing in the NFC. He was last a year ago. Betting line: Chicago by 2.

Interconference

Philadelphia (6-2) at Cincinnati (1-7) — The Redskins showed a way to beat the Eagles: stop Wilbert Montgomery on first downs. The Bengal defense probably lacks the ability to do it. The quarterback, Ken Anderson, passed for more than 300 yards against the Browns but the defense gave away a 13-point lead. Betting line: Cincinnati by 2.

Green Bay (3-5) at Miami (5-3) — The Dolphins are staying with Bob Griese as their quarterback, and they seldom lose at home. Their offense needs some scores to build confidence and the Packers should make a perfect punching bag. Betting line: Miami by 10½.

Cleveland (5-3) at St. Louis (2-6) — The Browns boast a pass rush that could be decisive because the Cardinals' offensive line has been so damaged and Jim Hart, the passer, never was an adagio dancer. Betting line: St. Louis by 3.

Buffalo (3-5) at Detroit (1-7) — The Bills have all but stopped scoring, making just two touchdowns in the last 13 periods. Jeff Komlo, the rookie from Delaware, has been restored to starting status as Lions' quarterback. Who can get excited about this game? Betting line: Buffalo by 1.

Monday Night

Seattle (3-5) at Atlanta (3-5) — The Seahawks finally put together an all-round game in defeating Houston, with Jim Zorn passing for three touchdowns. The team remains flawed because of a weak defense. The same is true of the Falcons, who also have kicker problems. Tim Mazzetti, last year's hero, is suffering after missing four extra-point attempts in the last two games, when Atlanta was outscored, 34-7. Betting line: Seattle by 2½.

Wunderkind of the NHL

Gretzky Always Leads the Pack

By Jim Naughton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The teen-ager who wears the blue and orange No. 99 jersey skates with his hands grasping his stick and his stick resting across his knees. His legs move gracefully, whisking him across the ice toward the faceoff circle in Nassau Coliseum.

His upper body is tense, almost quivering, as if it is all he can do to hold back the energy inside him. Once in the faceoff circle, that potential energy becomes almost an unstoppable flow of motion. The stick slaps like a claw on the ice as he digs the puck free, snaps it to a teammate and rushes down ice at the head of a pack of skaters.

It is a familiar position because the young man has always been at the head of whatever pack he has skated with. It has been said that there is nothing quite so exciting as what is about to be. If that is true, Wayne Gretzky, the 18-year-old who wears No. 99 for the Edmonton Oilers, may be the most exciting player in the National Hockey League.

The angular center, who earlier this year signed a contract estimated at $5 million to play for the Oilers for the next 21 years, has been called the most talented hockey player since Bobby Orr, who has said that Gretzky is "undoubtedly the most talented and exciting player ever to play the game."

Deceptive Appearance

Last year, playing primarily for Edmonton in the World Hockey Association, he scored 46 goals, had 64 assists and finished third in the league in scoring.

Looking at him standing still, one might wonder how he did it. He is 5 feet 11 inches and 165 pounds — well-built, but not muscular. Look at him skating and some of the questions are answered. He is not smooth, but he is swift and he has imaginative moves. The persuasion continues as one watches him handle the puck, set up plays and send his teammates swooping in unmolested toward an opponent's goaltender.

The final evidence is not something one can see. Observers call it "hockey sense." Gretzky calls it anticipation, and he says it is the best part of his game. He is almost always in the right place, and teammates have come to look for him when they are in trouble and when the Oilers are on the power play. He has two goals and six assists this season. Gretzky and his linemates, Blair McDonald and Brett Callighen, produced 31 points in the first six games, in which the Oilers compiled 1-1-4 won-lost-tied record.

"He is a heck of a story," said Glen Sather, the Oilers' coach. "He is going to be great for the NHL."

When people talk about Gretzky they tend toward speculation on what is to be. The story of what has been is equally fascinating.

"From the time I was 2 years old I knew I wanted to be a hockey player," he said. He began skating at that age, which is not unusual in Canada. By the time he was 6, he was playing against boys five and six years older. At age 15, people began calling him "The Great Gretzky," but Gretzky said he had always felt insecure about his talent.

"I played five years on a team in my hometown," he said, "even the last year I'd get a feeling if I didn't do this or that they might cut me. Until I was 16 I didn't realize I would play professional hockey."

At 16, in the junior world tournament in Montreal, he was named "the best young center in the world," as he likes to put it. The competition included the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other European powers. "My father told me I'd play in the NHL by the time I was 18," Gretzky said. "He knew."



Wayne Gretzky

It was not all that simple. Gretzky came to the NHL with the Oilers, who came from the WHA. He was originally signed by the Indianapolis Racers at age 17. At that time the NHL still had a ban on signing players under 20. The Racers gave him a seven-year, $1.5 million contract. When the Racers folded his contract was bought by the Oilers.

Then last year on his birthday, Jan. 26, he signed the famous 21-year contract, which reportedly is a nine-year playing contract with options for two additional six-year terms.

Happy in Edmonton

"I think Edmonton is a great hockey city," he said, explaining his decision. "I figured I wanted to stay in Edmonton the rest of my career."

Since then, he has been trying to prove he deserves the money, and in a sense has been "growing up." He moved into his first apartment with his roommate, Kevin Lowe, a defenseman, about a month ago. Through most of it he has remained unspoiled, living on an allowance of $150 a week. "He drives a T-bird," said Lowe, "but that's really the only thing."

Gretzky is, by his own estimate, five courses away from receiving a high school diploma. He will finish because he has promised his parents, but he added: "The people you meet through sports are amazing. I learn more about the world and about life through people than in school."

What he has learned about the world so far has had mostly to do with hockey. He feels he is part of a movement to prove that the old WHA was not an inferior league. The challenge is nothing new to Gretzky.

"I've had the pressure all my life," he said. "There's always going to be pressure on a professional athlete. You can't think about it."

U.S. College Football

Buckeyes Don't Take Spartans Lightly

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Ohio State puts its unbeaten streak on the line tomorrow against Michigan State, injury-riddled but still dangerous.

But the Spartans, one of the preseason favorites for the Big Ten title, have lost four games in a row after opening the season with three victories.

"At the start of the year we knew Michigan State was one of those teams that would be a real challenge for us," said Ohio State Coach Earle Bruce. "We still feel that way even though they have had their problems of late."

Bruce based much of his thinking on the Spartans' performances against Michigan and Purdue. They lost 21-7 to the Wolverines and fell 14-7 to the Boilermakers last week.

"Sometimes you have to judge a team by how it has played against quality opposition, not by its record," Bruce said. "Michigan State has played well against teams like Michigan and Purdue, so we know we will have to be ready."

Quarterback Problem

The MSU coach, Darryl Rogers, has had a major problem at quarterback, where junior Bert Vaughn has been hampered by injury much of the season.

Rogers announced yesterday that sophomore quarterback Bryan Clark would start against the Buckeyes.

"Bryan moved the football down the field against Purdue," Rogers said. "He played well. It's just that simple."

Clark, 0-1 as a starter, showed promise in the Spartans' 38-29 loss to Wisconsin and again last week when he picked up 167 yards in less than two quarters against Purdue.

Rogers said he felt his defense performed well against Purdue, but that it faces a much bigger challenge from the high-scoring Buckeyes, led by sophomore quarterback Art Schlichter.

"This is an extremely fine football team, better than Purdue by far," Rogers said of the Buckeyes. "Art Schlichter has got to be the No. 1 quarterback in our conference, period. He has size, quickness and throwing ability. He is as fine a young quarterback as I've ever seen and that goes back a long way."

Ohio State, 7-0 overall and 4-0 in the Big Ten, goes into the game in good physical condition, with full-back Paul Campbell, who sat out last week's 59-0 victory over Wisconsin with a foot injury, expected to reclaim his No. 1 spot.

Meanwhile, in a battle of undefeated teams, Arkansas plays host to Houston and the contest is expected to be one of the best matchups of the college football season.

The teams are battling for the lead in the Southwest Conference and the game pits one of the nation's best offenses (Houston) against one of the most rugged defenses (Arkansas).

"I don't know whether we can beat Houston or not," says Arkansas Coach Lou Holtz. "But I don't know whether this team can lose either. We have the things a very good team has to have — a good kicking team, good defense and some offensive players who can make the big plays — but we're not a good team yet.

"Houston is the most talented team in the Southwest Conference. There aren't many teams in their class. Our offensive line is a good one and Houston's offense just stuffed our offensive line last year. They're awesome on defense and explosive on offense."

Walton's Leg in Cast

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 26 (AP) — Bill Walton, the center for the San Diego Clippers who has yet to play his first regular-season game, had his left foot placed in a cast this week and is expected to be sidelined for three or four more weeks, club owner Irv Levin announced.

Another undefeated team, Florida State, travels to Baton Rouge, La., to meet LSU. Florida State and LSU are expected to stage a defensive battle. The Seminoles have allowed only two touchdowns in their last three games and are holding opponents to only 9.3 points per game. LSU has given up just 10.5 points per game.

Other games include Alabama vs. Virginia Tech, Nebraska vs. Colorado, Southern California vs. California, Texas vs. Southern Methodist, Oklahoma vs. Iowa State, Michigan vs. Indiana, Brigham Young vs. New Mexico, Pittsburgh vs. Navy, North Carolina vs. East Carolina, Notre Dame vs. South Carolina, Purdue vs. Northwestern, Wake Forest vs. Auburn, Penn State vs. West Virginia and Baylor vs. Texas Christian.

Watson Sets Record For Golf Earnings

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 26 (UPI) — Tom Watson set a single-season record for a professional golfer with earnings of $462,636 this year, the Professional Golfers Association announced.

It was Watson's third consecutive money title. He earned $362,428 last year. Jack Nicklaus — in 1971, 1972 and 1973 — is the only other golfer to win three consecutive money titles.

Larry Nelson, a tour rookie, was second in winnings with $281,022 as 35 players reached $100,000 in earnings in 1979.

Arkansas, Nebraska, USC Gain In Computer Football Ranking

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Arkansas's 17-14 victory over previously unbeaten Texas moved the Razorbacks into the top 10, but still left them ranked three places behind Texas, which fell from second to sixth, in this week's New York Times computer ranking of the top college football teams. Other major findings showed that North Carolina continued its strong showing, while Houston climbed from 18th to 14th place.

The computer model somewhat diminishes the impact of the Arkansas victory over Texas because of the narrow margin of victory and because it was accomplished at home. On the whole, Texas has still demonstrated that it is stronger by its previous performances against opposition that is rated tougher than the opposition that Arkansas has faced.

North Carolina won convincingly over north Carolina State, enhancing its rating. Houston defeated Southern Methodist, 37-10. This was Houston's first impressive victory this season over quality opposition.

Two new teams, Penn State and Minnesota, joined the top 20, while Notre Dame and California, were dropped from the ranking. Penn State won convincingly from Syracuse, 35-7, and moved into 16th place. Minnesota, the only team in the top 20 that has lost three times, earned its ranking by beating Iowa, 24-7. Two of Minnesota's three losses have been by narrow margins to Ohio State and Michigan, both ranked teams.

Notre Dame, which has lost twice, suffered because its victories over major teams have been by narrow margins, and it lost to Southern California last week, 42-23. The games that Notre Dame has won by wide margins were against relatively weak teams. California dropped in the ratings because it lost to UCLA, which had won only two previous games.

Rank	Team	Last Week	Record	Rating
1.	Alabama	1	6-0-0	1.000
2.	Nebraska	3	6-0-0	.917
3.	Southern California	5	6-0-1	.908
4.	Florida State	4	6-0-0	.897
5.	North Carolina	7	5-1-0	.886
6.	Texas	2	5-1-0	.877
7.	Ohio State	6	7-0-0	.851
8.	Oklahoma	8	5-1-1	.804
9.	Arkansas	13	6-0-0	.785
10.	Brigham Young	10	6-0-0	.784
11.	Pittsburgh	20	5-1-0	.755
12.	Michigan	9	6-1-0	.745
13.	Tennessee	16	4-2-0	.722
14.	Houston	18	6-0-0	.721
15.	Auburn	12	5-1-0	.715
16.	Penn State	(not ranked)	4-2-0	.715
17.	Baylor	17	5-2-0	.697
18.	Washington	15	5-2-0	.679
19.	Minnesota	(not ranked)	4-3-0	.671
20.	Arizona State	14	4-2-0	.666

7 Suspended Female Athletes Likely to Miss Olympics

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The seven female track and field athletes from Eastern Europe who yesterday were banned indefinitely from international competition for failing anabolic steroid tests last summer are likely to miss the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

The suspensions of the seven, including the year's three fastest 1,500-meter runners, were announced yesterday in London by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The three prominent middle-distance runners were Totka Petrova of Bulgaria, the Europa Cup and World Cup champion at 1,500 meters, who probably will be ranked No. 1 for 1979 in the event; Natalia Marasescu of Romania, the women's world record-holder in the mile, and Ileana Silai, also of Romania. Petrova and Marasescu failed the steroid test at the Balkan Games, held in Athens Aug. 10 through 13; Silai failed the test at the Europa Cup semifinals in Sofia in June.

Under international federation rules, the athletes were automatically suspended from the date of the competition at which they were caught. Since the recommended period for such bans has been from 12 to 18 months, the athletes face ineligibility for the Moscow Olympic Games next summer.

Not the First Time

The suspensions for anabolic steroid violations are not new in the sport. Last year, Nadecha Tkacenko, a Soviet Union pentathlon competitor, and Yevgeny Mironov, a shot-putter, were forced to return gold and silver medals, respectively, from the European championships after having failed steroid tests. Three other athletes were also disciplined.

The significance of yesterday's announcement, however, was the involvement of women middle-distance runners as well as field athletes, who compete in weight and jumping events, and the scope of the violations. That the seven violations occurred at three meets, the Balkan Games, European junior championships and the Europa Cup semifinals, indicates a widespread use of steroids despite elaborate testing procedures and previous suspensions.

The other four athletes who failed the routine doping control tests were Daniela Teneva of Bulgaria, who won the 100-meter hurdles at the Balkan Games; Santa Vlad of Romania, third in the long jump there, and two discus throwers from the Soviet Union, Elena Kovaleva and Nadezhda Kudryavtseva, whose tests proved positive at the European junior championships.

"Unless there are extenuating circumstances that might form the basis of an appeal, I think these people will be effectively suspended through Moscow," Robert Hersh, the records chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union, said here yesterday. "The IAAF has suspended too many people in the past to think that they're not serious."

In London, John Holt, the secretary general of the IAAF, called the suspensions distressing, but declined to comment when asked why he thought only women athletes had failed the tests.

"What it says is that the sports medicine people in the East European countries are not looking beyond the immediate effect," said Norm Higgins, the coach of Jan Merrill, one of the leading 1,500-meter runners in the United States. "They're under a lot of pressure to produce big results for the political gains."

Grete Waitz of Norway, a world-class 1,500-meter runner and the New York City Marathon women's champion last Sunday, said she was shocked and disturbed by the announcement. Waitz was the seventh fastest performer in the 1,500 this year, 4:00.6. She emphasized that she had never used steroids as part of her training program.

"Many people have talked about Petrova and that she might have been using steroids, but I never heard anything about Marasescu," Waitz added, when reached by phone yesterday at Los Angeles International Airport after a flight from New York. "These are not the only girls who are not clean, and this is one of the reasons why I wasn't interested in the Olympics. You know Russia and other East European countries will do anything to win the gold medal. The only thing I can do is train and run."

Anabolic steroids are hormones derived from androgens, male hormones. They have been used primarily in track and field and other sports for their body-building effect by weight throwers. More recently, however, they have found acceptance among runners for conditioning, training endurance, assimilating protein and avoiding weight loss.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Added Harold Baines, Raymundo Torres and Lee Sutherland, outfielders, and Richard Barnes, pitcher, to their 40-man roster.
CLEVELAND INDIANS—Added Mike Champion, third baseman, and Tom Brennan and Rich Borchers, pitchers, to their 40-man roster.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
PHILADELPHIA 76ERS—Waived Eric Money, guard. Activated Clint Richardson, guard.
UTAH JAZZ—Acquired Ron Boone, guard, from the Los Angeles Lakers for a future draft pick and undisclosed considerations. Waived Robert Smith, guard.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
LOS ANGELES RAMS—Placed Rod Perry, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Ken Ellis, cornerback.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Assigned Curt Giles, defenseman, to Oklahoma City of the Central Hockey League.

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Art Buchwald

Some Token Thoughts On Blacks and Whites

WASHINGTON — Every white person should have one token black friend — and every black person should have one token white friend.

Then if you're a white person you can call up your TBF and say, "What do you black people think about nuclear energy?" Or if you're black you can call up your TWF and ask, "Do your people really think Cheryl Tiegs is good looking?"



Buchwald

My TBF is Harold Random and I always hear from him when he's upset about something that has just appeared in the newspapers.

I got the call the other day. "I just saw a headline in the paper this morning which said 'Blacks Seriously Split On Middle East,'" he told me.

"What's wrong with that?" I wanted to know.

"Well, in the same paper there were several stories on reaction to Governor Connally's speech on the Middle East and not one headline said 'Whites Divided on Connally's Israeli Solution.'"

* * *

"That's different," I explained. "We expect the blacks in this country to be in agreement on *everything*. If you're not, it's a news story. But it isn't news if the whites are divided. It only rates a headline if we agree."

"I don't understand that," Harold said. "Why can't blacks have the luxury of fighting with each other just like everybody else in this country? Can't we disagree without someone making a federal case out of it?"

"It's not that simple, Harold," I said. "If you recall, what precipitated this whole thing was Andy Young's firing. Then the press wrote that ALL the blacks were mad at the Jews. This was followed by Rev. Jackson's kissing Yasser Arafat in Beirut. As far as we white people were concerned, all the blacks in the United States were for the PLO. Then Vernon Jordan and other black leaders announced they didn't know where the black people stood any more. It's much easier for us to deal with a problem if you all think alike."

* * *

"Bullwhip!" I thought I heard Harold say. "You white people can have a hundred opinions on anything. You're as mixed up on the Middle East as we are. Even the Jews in this country are fighting among themselves. Why aren't we entitled to be as confused as you are?"

"Look, Harold, I know what you're trying to say, but life isn't that simple. We've given you busing, lunch at Woolworth's, and desegregated schools. But we're not ready yet for you to have valid disagreements among yourselves. The time may come in our lifetime when the headline writers might say 'Vernon Jordan Attacks Jesse Jackson,' but it isn't going to be tomorrow. This country likes to put everyone in a pigeonhole. If we can deal with you as a racial entity, then politically it makes life so much easier for the press. It's very difficult for us to deal with the blacks if they all decide to march to a different drummer."

* * *

"If you think you've got problems, what about us?" Harold said. "You people are messing up inflation, unemployment, energy, and you're not doing so hot in Cuba, either. Why can't we ever see a headline which says 'White People Send Stock Market Prices Tumbling on Wall Street'?"

"That would be a racial slur, Harold."

"That's what I thought," he said. "Have I made my point?"

"You have, Harold, and it's valid. I admit it. Oh, by the way, while I've got you on the phone. What teams would your people like to see in the Super Bowl?"

Kuwait to Hear La Scala

MILAN, Italy (AP) — The La Scala opera company will stage a performance in Kuwait in May next year and a tour in Japan in September 1981. "All expenses will be fully covered by foreign organizers," a theater official said.

Bedouins Leaving Tents for Towns

By Edward Cody

MUAQAR, Jordan (WP) — Sheikh Nayaf Khreishe, the leader of a Bedouin clan, owns an elegant stone house with a solar-powered telphone and rides through the desert in a blue air-conditioned Buick.

But in the afternoon, when warm breezes blow off the sand and his followers troop in to have their problems settled, they find the sheikh sitting cross-legged under a goat-hair tent like the one in which he was born half a century ago.

He put up the tent in his front yard, just below the solar panels, as the appropriate place to receive supplicants and offer them bitter coffee and sweet tea. When he sits there on a cushion, dispensing wisdom according to traditions reaching back before Mohammed, it seems also to be a quiet affirmation of Bedouin pride and a measure of how much the sheikh cherishes a culture that he knows to be on the road to oblivion.

For Jordan's Bedouins, one of the largest groups of desert wanderers whose folkways have played a decisive role in shaping Arab culture throughout the Middle East, are losing their battle with the 20th century.

Accelerated Transition

Their cousins in other Arab countries — Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria — also are gradually abandoning their nomadic desert life in favor of cities and settlements. But the process in Jordan has been hastened by an unusual five-year drought that has drained the desert of its camel and sheep herds and has accelerated the move toward sedentary life that experts here conclude was inevitable.

"There is no doubt: the Bedouins are on their way out," said Lt. Atif Abdul Karim Qadi, a Bedouin born in a goat-hair tent in the northern desert of Jordan and who serves in the Jordanian Desert Patrol, or Camel Corps.

In the 1950s Jordanian government experts estimated that as many as 200,000 Bedouins lived in goat-hair tents, or "hair houses" as they are called in Arabic, and wandered with their herds of goats, sheep and camels across the three-fourths of Jordan's surface that is desert.

By the time a census was taken in 1961, the number had dropped to about 95,000. Now, according to a careful field study by a group of researchers from the University of Jordan, there are fewer than 60,000 Bedouins who still live a semblance of the life of their forefathers.

Their number has been shrinking even more rapidly during the last five years because of the drought. "Within 10 years, there won't be any more nomadic Bedouins out there," predicted Lt. Col. Anbar Dahash, director of the Desert Patrol and an urbanized Bedouin. "The Bedouins are leaving the grazing lands and coming to live in the cities."

The image of the camel swaying across a wasteland carrying a robed Bedouin is being replaced by a pickup truck bouncing along a desert road bringing water to cement or clay huts where the Bedouins have gathered to send their children to school and use the health clinic.

The result is a gradual withering away of a romantic lifestyle that has caught the imagination of the West since the days of the first European desert explorers and through the writings of Lawrence of Arabia.

The image of the camel swaying across a wasteland carrying a robed Bedouin is being replaced by a pickup truck bouncing along a desert road bringing drinking water to a collection of cement or clay huts where the Bedouins have gathered to send their children to school and use the health clinic.

The consequences in the short run include better health care for Bedouin mothers and babies and increased schooling for Bedouin children. Some sons of Sheikh Nayaf's followers in this village on the edge of the desert 25 miles south of Amman have gone to Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union to study medicine and law. Others are making more money than their parents ever saw, working for the government or the armed forces, and traveling every day to Amman in buses provided by the government.

The consequences for the long run are harder to evaluate. Bedouin traditions based on desert wandering have entered nearly every aspect of Arab life and language. Even in Lebanon, one of the most advanced Arab countries, one common way to say "please" alludes directly to the Bedouin custom of "entering" the territory of another tribe and asking for protection. The famous Arab hospitality is, in fact, Bedouin hospitality.

Widespread Influence

Here in Jordan Bedouin influence runs from King Hussein's dynasty through the civil service into the strong Bedouin foundation in the army. In military parades, the Desert Patrol with its red-checkered headdresses, curved daggers and camel-riding gear always heads the procession in deference to the Bedouins.

The loss of this source of Arab culture seems bound to have an effect on the area over the years, although experts who participated in the study did not attempt to say what it would be.

One side effect in Jordan is to tighten supplies of meat, which traditionally came from large sheep and goat herds maintained by the Bedouins.

The herds have now shrunk to an average of fewer than 10 head to a Bedouin family.

"The demise of the livestock industry, more than anything else, indicates how much the traditional way of life has changed, as well as the inadequacy of the present livestock as a means of economic support," the researchers concluded.

Lt. Col. Dahash remembered how it used to be in his early days of patrolling the desert stretches in which he grew up. "You used to see them gathering around a water hole and there would be several hundred tents and thousands of camel calves," he said. "You should have seen it. But you won't see it anymore. Times have changed."

Simpler Days

Under Sheikh Nayaf's tent, the changes have made it possible for his son to walk into the middle of a consulation with troubled followers to ask his father for pocket money. In response, the sheikh reached under his white robe and pulled out several dinars. Things were simpler when he was a child, the sheikh recalled.

"Life there [in the desert] was good," he said. "The only things you had to worry about were where to pitch your camp for the night, and to be careful not to get into any disputes with anybody. But, at the same time, life in civilization is better. We have doctors and university graduates now.

"There aren't any real Bedouins anymore. We still have sheep. But now it's like America. They go to Amman and get feed and water and take it to them with tanks in a truck."

The University of Jordan researchers found that, like the sheikh, most Bedouin fathers show little regret at seeing their children quit desert life for cities or villages.

"The men have a strong feeling that the life is anachronistic and unlikely to continue in the long run," they wrote. "Second, it seemed these fathers realized that the best future for their children could be obtained by moving closer to the modern urban sector and preparing their children through education and migration for jobs outside the desert."

PEOPLE: *Rusty Old Water Pipes Reveal a Golden Lining*

All Jacobus Oosthuizen wanted to do was cut up the rusty old water pipes that were cluttering his farm in South Africa's northern Transvaal. Then he looked closely at the rust. It wasn't rust. It was gold dust — $250,000 worth. Oosthuizen says the pipes were purchased from a mining firm by a previous farm owner and that "they have been lying around for 10 years and no one dreamed they would turn out to be a gold mine."

* * *

Paul McCartney says, once and for all, there will be no reunion of the Beatles — that rumors to the contrary are just "newspaper talk." He told reporters in London he is ready to do a benefit with his Wings group for the Vietnamese boat people, but "the Beatles are over and finished with." Why the vehemence? Says he, "There's lots of reasons. Imagine if we came back and did a big show that wasn't good. What a drag."

* * *

Janet Auchincloss, with her daughter Jacqueline Onassis serving as her witness, married Bingham Morris, a retired investment banker, in a ceremony in her home in Newport, R.I. . . . David Kennedy, 24-year-old son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, was discharged from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston where he has been under treatment since Sept. 9 for a heart disorder. Kennedy was admitted to the hospital three days after he was mugged in a New York City area heavy in drug transactions. At the time, a family spokesman said the young man had waged a lengthy battle against an unspecified problem which some have interpreted as drug abuse. Kennedy was told by doctors to "continue to take oral antibiotics to complete his course of treatment" for bacterial endocarditis, a bacterial infection of the heart lining.

* * *

Lillian Carter helped the Los Angeles gay community raise $120,000 at a Beverly Hills dinner, but she indicated she may not have known whom she was helping. The president's mother arrived shortly after 8 p.m. for a $150-a-plate dinner in behalf of the Gay Community Services Center. When she was asked whether she was embarrassed by being involved in a fund-raising event for the gay community, she said, "No, not at all. Is that what it is?" Also on hand was California



United Press International

It's lemon coconut, California Gov. Jerry Brown discovers.

Gov. Jerry Brown, who helped draw a sellout crowd of 850 persons. "We're destroying the old stereotypes and entering an age where people are more tolerant. America was founded on the concept of individual freedom," he said . . . Brown had just returned from New York where he was hit on the side of the head with a lemon-coconut pie as he entered the Cooper Union to address several hundred students. The assailant was Yippie Aron Kay, who habitually uses a pie-in-the-face as a way of showing displeasure. In this case, he said without amplification that Brown, a Democrat who is expected to announce his candidacy for president, was "not doing anything for the prison system and prisoners in California." He also accused the governor of playing along with Howard Jarvis, author of California's Proposition 13 tax reduction law.

* * *

About 100 sheep farmers demonstrated outside a castle at Auxerre, France, where Britain's Queen Elizabeth II was visiting, protesting the opening of French borders to British mutton. They displayed banners saying "Joan of Arc, come and deliver French mutton," and "No to New Zealand mutton." The farmers are upset that France, complying with European Common Market policy, will soon allow the importing of British mutton after having banned it for years.

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